The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Another Constitutional Amendment Proposed in the Senate.

Close of the Debate on the Sue Murphy War Claim.

Defeat in the House of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The country is not likely to suffer from any excess of legislation at the present session of Congress. Nearly half the session has expired, and no bills of importance have yet passed, and very few are likely to. The temper of the House on this matter was strongly illustrated to-day in the fate of the Niagara Ship Canal bill. It occupied the entire day after the morning hour, and was very ably discussed on both sides. A motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table was then lost by yeas 76, nays 83. This indicated the possibility of its passage, but another hostile motion was made to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, from whence it had been originally taken, which prevailed by 19 majority, and virtually killed the bill for this session.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

The morning hour in the House to-day was occupied by the business from the Committee on the District of Columbia, but very little of it was successful, and still less of it was of public importance.

Mr. Lynch's bill will come up on Monday as the special order, and will very likely provoke a long discussion; but it is the special order from day to day until disposed of.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

The joint Committee to-day opened the proposals for printing and publishing the debates of Congress. There were but two proposals submitted—one from the present proprietors of the *Globe*, Messrs. Rives & Bailey, and one from a New-York gentleman named Crowell. The Superintendent of Public Printing also submitted an esitmate of the cost of the work if done at the Government office. The examination of the bids was deferred until next week, to await the return of Mr. Laflin. In the meantime the Public Printer was directed to institute a comparison of the cost under these bids with the cost of printing the debates under the present arrangement.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

There has been no Executive Session since Monday last, and as the Senate adjourned over till Monday, none will now occur until next week. The friends of Mr. Smythe have been very anxious for a session, having faith that he would be confirmed, but pending the New-York Senatorial election and the absence of Senator Morgan, it has not been deemed advisable. A large number of nominations have accumulated, and the President keeps adding to the list. To-day he sent in another batch, among which was W. H. Tiffany, Assessor of the Ninth New-York City District, *vice* Homer Franklin, to be removed. All the nominations will be scrutinized very closely, and but very few confirmations made except in case of vacancies.

SENATOR RAMSEY RENOMINATED.

Intelligence was received here to-day of the renomination of Senator Ramsey by the Minnesota Legislature on the first ballot by a vote of 28 to 27 for all others.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to-day introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be known as the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. It provides that the right of citizens to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. There can be no doubt whatever that it will receive the sanction of both Houses of Congress at an early day. Every Democratic member who can say anything will, of course, make a speech against it. It will give Davis in the Senate and Brooke in the House a last glorious opportunity to deliver their old speeches about the inferiority of the negro and the degradation, as it is called, of the suffrage. But that it will finally become imbedded in the organic law of the land is inevitable. The force of the arguments of the opposition, however, will be broken by the very fact that even old Virginia herself, the mother of slavery as well as Presidents, is at this moment willing to concede all that the amendments in question will, when ratified, enforce and make obligatory.

RECEPTION BY MR. COLFAX.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held his first reception of the season to-night. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the attendance was large. Mr. Colfax was very agreeable, and his guests were very much pleased.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

A special meeting of the Senate Finance Committee will be held to-morrow, to consider the numerous bills and propositions looking to a settlement of the financial question, which now load down the table of the Committee. It is impossible at this writing to say what the Committee will recommend, for they have not yet decided it for themselves, or what line of policy they will mark out. Resumption is of course the objective point, but by what road the country is to reach it the future must disclose. It is very evident, however, that no single one of the various theories before the country will be adopted as a whole, but that some general measure will be framed out of the conflicting views of Morton and Butler and McCulloch and the dozen others who have endeavored to present feasible plans of settling the question.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands had a meeting to-day, when Mr. Pomeroy was authorized to report the bill, which he subsequently did, authorizing the sale of lands in Beaufort, South Carolina, to aid in the construction of the Port Royal Railroad. It is noteworthy that the lands in question are not a part of the public domain, but were bought up by the Government under execution sales for taxes, &c.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. Sherman intends to call up early next week his bill providing for the construction of the Air Line Railroad. Very great interest is felt in the District of Columbia in this bill, and the whole subject is discussed and debated among members of Congress generally, in the local papers and in commercial circles. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will make a strong opposition, but the supporters of the scheme are equally determined to carry their point. The debates in the Senate and in the House, if it should ever get there, will be very interesting and important, as they will cover not only the powers of the General Government, but also the right of eminent domain and other abstruse legal and technical points.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

After many conferences between the Virginia Committee and its individual members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and members of the Senate and House, it seems to be pretty well understood that the following definite arrangement has been substantially agreed to: Following the precedence in the Missouri Compromise, and the proceedings upon the admission of Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, a bill will be prepared authorizing the admission of Virginia upon the adoption of the proposed Constitution, with the obnoxious clauses in regard to disfranchisement, the test oath and probably some other objectionable features stricken out. When this bill shall be passed, it is believed it will be followed by an Amnesty bill, either universal or with some few exceptions, to take effect on the ratification of the Constitution. It is said that this adjustment meets the approbation of Gen. Grant, Secretary Schofield and a large number of the most prominent members of both Houses of Congress.

COLORED SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Convention of colored men which has been in session here has attracted much attention by the superior intelligence of its members and the business-like manner in which they conduct their proceedings. Some of the addresses and speeches of the members will compare favorably with any like body that ever assembled. A large number of spectators, both white and colored, are in daily attendance upon their sessions.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Mutual Council of the Congregational Church last night heard the statement of the pastor, Dr. Boynton, in behalf of himself and church. In regard to the matter of admitting colored persons to the church, he said he had been charged with endeavoring to prevent colored persons from entering it. This was not so, for he had frequently said he would not be a pastor of a church that would refuse to admit colored people. He would say so here again. He held that the black man should not be excluded from any churches, schools, or places of amusement, to which white men have access; but he did think it would be best to elevate the black race in schools of their own, if possible, and he would soon show that he is equal to any society, and would command the *entrée* to that society. He would go further, and say he believed if one member would bury all and consent to give his aid and encouragement, by the blessing of God they would succeed as a church and would prosper.

Several of the Council expressed a desire to know who was the one man alluded to by Dr. Boynton, when some one remarked in an undertone that it was Gen. O. O. Howard.

Gen. Howard arose immediately, and said when Dr. Boynton expressed himself ready to bury the past, his answer spontaneously sprung to his mouth, but as a member responded to a sentiment this morning, and found that he was not the person referred to, he felt that he had better not be too fast in rising.

Dr. Boynton here come forward and renewed his assertion, and stated that he did not refer to Gen. Howard as the one man.

Gen. Howard here rose and said he fully and freely buried every personal matter with Dr. Boynton, but the matter relating to the Church, and not personal, he did not feel at liberty to thus dispose of, and he would prefer that they be settled by the Council.

Dr. Storrs was also of this opinion.

Both sides here submitted the case to the Council, and the Council thereupon went into executive session, and sat until 3 o'clock this morning, when a recess was taken until noon to-day.

The Council, after reassembling, and after considerable debate, agreed to hear explanatory statements in reference to attempts which had been made to conciliate the membership. Several members of the church availed themselves of the opportunity to state their connection with the case, and the Council then adjourned its public session to make up their decision.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Theodore Schwarz as Consul for Austria, at Louisville, Ky., and Manuel M. Morales as Vice-Consul of Mexico, at San Antonio, Texas.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate:

William H. Ewing, to be Postmaster at Seymour, Indiana. Rockey P. Earhart, Agent for the Indians of the Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon. Wm. H. Tiffany, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New-York, *vice* Homer Franklin, to be removed. M. W. Reynolds, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Kansas, *vice* Thomas J. Steinbergh, to be dismissed. Albert H. O'Brien of Pennsylvania, William Kilty McSherry of Maryland, and Allan C. Kelton of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Thos. J. Jones to be Postmaster at Hemington, N. J., *vice* P. A. Jones, rejected. J. B. Abbott, Postmaster at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting correspondence with the Commissioner of Patents in relation to supplies of stationery to the Patent Office. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, petitioning against the passage of the resolution to amend an act to establish an American line of steamers between New-York and various European ports, upon the ground that the passage of the resolution would be injurious to the interests of commerce. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hendricks presented a petition from sixty-eight Indians of the Miami tribe, resident in Indiana, in regard to the public lands occupied by them, and introduced a bill on the same subject. Referred.

Mr. Howard presented the petition of Indians and persons of Indian descent resident in Michigan, and heretofore belonging to the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, alleging that their affairs in connection with the Government have fallen into confusion; that great injustice has been done them by the officials of the United States, and asking that a thorough investigation be made of the matter Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Howard also offered in connection with this memorial resolutions requesting the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate a statement of the tracts of land selected by members of the Grand River band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, under treaty of July, 1865, and of other matters in connection therewith.

SEA ISLAND LANDS.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands on the Sea Islands in South Carolina.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Doolittle called the attention of the Senate to the fact that on Thursday evening, at about 9 o'clock, an aged and respected citizen had been knocked down and robbed on the sidewalk adjoining the Capitol grounds, and offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and report what steps are necessary to secure better protion in the Capitol grounds and better police regulations. Adopted.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following constitutional amendment, and asked to have the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the petitions and memorials praying for it:

Art. 15. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely, and with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed:

A bill to authorize the removal of causes in certain cases from the District to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

A bill to fix the terms of the United States Courts in Oregon, and to increase the salary of the District Judge.

A bill to enforce the provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery, &c., and a number of bills regulating the elective franchise, and resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, guaranteeing universal suffrage, &c.

Also the House joint resolution providing that no officer or clerk of an Executive Department shall practice or prosecute claims before it until two years after his time of service expires.

Mr. Willey, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing A. G. Gallagher to make application for an extension of his patent for a shoe-pegging machine, and the Commissioner of Patents to consider the same as if it had been filed ninety days prior to the expiration of the patent.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Stewart, also from the same Committee, reported and recommended the passage of the bill to relieve William H. Bagley, of Wayne County, N. C., from political disabilities, imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the amount paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the transportation of men and supplies each year from 1861 to 1866, inclusive, designating separately the sums paid for transportation from Washington to the Relay House, and the rates of such transportation.

Mr. Cameron moved to amend by requiring information of the amount paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company above that paid to other companies for similar services.

Mr. Whyte moved to extend the inquiry to the amount paid the Northern Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Cameron accepted the amendment. This amendment had been offered because in 1861 the Secretary of War had arranged with the Presidents of the chief railroad companies of the country that they would transport men and materials for the Government at two-thirds their ordinary rates, and he had been informed that all the companies except the Baltimore and Ohio had abided by that arrangement; but this road had received full price, and he wished to know the facts.

Mr. Hendricks saw no practical good that could come from the passage of the resolution, even if the Senator from Pennsylvania had been correctly informed, and if it was meant merely to gratify an idle curiosity, or in hostility to any particular railroad, he was opposed to it.

Mr. Sherman said, the resolution was not offered in hostility to any railroad company, but because there seemed to be a disagreement between the statements of the Presidents of the road named and those of some of the officers of the Government, in regard to amounts received by the company for Government transportation.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Sherman's resolution went over under the rule.

THE SUE MURPHY CLAIM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Decatur, Ala., and Mr. Howe resumed his argument in favor of the bill. The great array of distinguished Senators in opposition to it, he said, might compel him to fear that he was wrong in advocating it, but for the fact that he knew he was right. The claim was simply that the Government of the United States should pay for property taken by it from a loyal citizen and used for the public benefit, and the justice of such a claim he could not doubt if the claim was just, and all like claims ought to be paid at whatever cost. Better national bankruptcy than national dishonor. He argued at length, and cited the proclamation of President Lincoln and the acts of Congress against the proposition that the property at the time it was taken was in the enemy's territory, and reviewed and replied to the various other objections urged in opposition to the payment of such claims. The time to hear the claims of Southern loyalists and distinguish the honest from the fraudulent ones was now, while the evidence upon which to make such distinction could still be found; and if it were not done now it would be at a later day, with more danger of deception on the part of the claimants and greater cost to the Treasury.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that Mr. Wilson's amendment was not germane to the bill under consideration, because the question involved in the bill was not whether loyal men at the South should be paid for property for which the Government had contracted by its officers to pay, but whether the Government should undertake to pay for losses caused by the necessity of war.

The President at this point presented the credentials of Wm. A. Buckingham, Senator elect from Connecticut, which were read.

Mr. Robinson moved to recommit the bill that the Committee might further inquire whether Miss Murphy had been loyal before the occupation of Decatur by our troops, and whether she was the owner of the property before that time, and if so, how long.

Mr. Wilson wished the bill sent back for general investigation, because he did not think the claim was well founded. He had information which satisfied him that the claimant had been a disloyal woman. He believed that the whole question of paying the claims of Southern Loyalists should be taken up and settled, so far as to require no further attention from Congress.

Mr. Harlan thought the proposed instructions to the Committee unnecessary and unwise, the rule which governed the Court of Claims being all-sufficient.

Mr. Robertson modified his motion so as to make it merely a motion to recommit.

Mr. Sumner felt it due to the Mr. Humphrey, who had written him a letter about Miss Murphy's alleged loyalty, to say that he had had a personal interview with him last evening, and found him to be an honorable and refined gentleman, who had gone filled with loyalty from Ohio to Alabama, to edit a loyal newspaper. He had received through Mr. Humphrey another letter from Decatur, signed Mary E. Austin, and stating that Miss Murphy had been, during the war, notoriously a rebel sympathizer.

Mr. Sumner moved an amendment to the motion to recommit a resolution instructing the Committee to consider the expediency of appointing a Commission to inquire into the claims of loyal citizens in the South, to classify those claims and specify the circumstances and the evidence in each case.

Mr. Morton replied briefly to Mr. Frelinghuysen, reiterating his view that loyalists residing at the South during the rebellion were technically public enemies.

Mr. Conkling thought this case, in view of the latest evidence of the character of the claimant, a striking illustration of the hazard and futility of attempting upon any principle of law to recognize such claims, or to distinguish between true and false loyalists.

Mr. Anthony said that if he had been imposed upon in regard to the loyalty of Miss Murphy, the officers of our army had been imposed upon first, for they had testified that they had received from her, at Decatur, hospitable treatment and valuable information.

Mr. Doolittle said he did not generally refer to private correspondence in the Senate, but he felt bound to state now that two years ago Judge Dox, of Alabama, a friend whom he had known at college, had written him a letter introducing Miss Sue Murphy, and speaking highly of her as a loyal woman.

Mr. Fowler said he was in a position to state that Mr. Humphrey had made two visits last evening, having called for the first time in his life upon Miss Murphy, and told her that he was sorry that he had written the letter about her.

Mr. Hendricks thought the evidence of the army officers in regard to Miss Murphy better than the contradictory evidence furnished by the correspondence of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Sumner.)

Mr. Spencer said that Judge Dox, who had written to Mr. Doolittle asserting Miss Murphy's loyalty, was a distinguished citizen of Alabama, whose loyalty all through the war was conspicuous and unquestioned.

Mr. Warner again vouched for Mr. Humphrey's good character.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill, with all the pending amendments, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims; and at 4:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committe on Elections, reported, in the case of the Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, that John H. Christie, having voluntarily given aid to the rebellion, is not entitled to a seat as a Representative; that the contestant, John A. Wimpy, is not entitled to it because he did not receive a majority of the votes cast, and that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the question of removing political disabilities from John H. Christie, and that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Stover indicated his dissent from the report of the same Committee made yesterday, in the case of Anderson against Switzler, from the Ninth District of Missouri.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. Johnson, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to allow credit to Luther McNeil, late Postmaster at Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., for $178 in money and postage stamps stolen from the Post Office by burglars. Passed.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the University for the Blind in the District of Columbia, with a substitute therefor.

The substitute having been read at length Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded the reading of the original bill, remarking that he was opposed both to the original and the substitute.

Mr. Ingersoll asked the Speaker whether his colleague was entitled to have the original bill read.

The Speaker replied that he was.

Mr. Ingersoll said he was sorry to see that his colleague was as factious as ever.

Mr. Washburne—Yes, Sir, and he hopes to continue to be so. [Laughter.]

The original bill was then read.

Mr. Ingersoll having arisen to explain the bill,

Mr. Chanler inquired whether any petitions in its favor had been received from any portion of the country.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that there had been.

Mr. Chanler—From whom?

Mr. Ingersoll—From gentlemen of high character; one who was President of an asylum for the blind in Ohio, and another who was President of a like establishment in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chanler—What prevents the benevolent gentlemen from removing their institutions here without an act of Congress?

Mr. Ingersoll—It is evident that no institution of this kind can be established and conducted without an incorporation, and without an organization based upon some legislative authority.

Mr. Chanler—What is there particularly attractive in this District to induce the removal here of the blind of Pennsylvania and of Ohio. I should say there were already enough blind people in this District without removing here the blind of other sections. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ingersoll—Even the blind can see a purpose in locating this institution in the District of Columbia. People living in the Northern States would object to its being located in Richmond, Louisville or New-Orleans, because it would be there too much subject to Southern influence. White people in the South would object for a like reason to its being located in Boston or Chicago. They all agree that the District of Columbia is neutral ground, where the interests of all can be protected. I move the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 61 to 56.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 80, nays 63.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Maynard offered a resolution, reciting that Mr. James Wells, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office of the Post Office, was knocked down and robbed at 9 o'clock last night, close to the Capitol grounds, and instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether an increase of force is necessary for the protection of persons passing by the National Capitol. Adopted.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal bill.

Mr. Judd addressed the House in support of the bill. He argued that it was a question, not of erecting a low line of transportation such as many of these schemes that were depleting the public Treasury, but it was simply a question whether Congress would remove an obstruction that stands in the way of the prosperity of the country, and would facilitate the passage of commerce on an old line of transportation. When, therefore, gentlemen charged the friends of the measure with advocating a scheme or a corrupt project, they had either not read the bill with care, or designed to leave a wrong impression. The reason why the Welland Canal was found to be unprofitable, was that it was not calculated for vessels of the size of those now employed in the commerce of the great lakes. Besides the argument that the canal would not prove remunerative to private corporations was additional reason why it should be built by the Government. In combatting the proposition of Mr. Humphrey to appropriate $10,000,000 to the State of New-York for the purpose of constructing the Niagara Ship Canal, Mr. Judd declared that he would not be content to let the State of New-York rule in that matter. He preferred to let Congress act as to the rate of tolls to be charged. He infinitely preferred that Congress should be the guardian of the public interest, instead of the sovereignty of the State of New-York, whose interest was selfish and confined to its own particular territory. He preferred that gentlemen from all the States should have to say as to the amount of tolls to be levied on any canal, than to those which the products of the West may seek a market. He reminded the gentleman from Buffalo (Mr. Humphrey) that in a commercial country like this, the channels of trade could no more be hampered by the interests of a city, even as bountiful as the City of Buffalo, or the Falls of Niagara could be damned up so as to let ships sail over them. There were laws which governed such things, to which people and Legislature must yield, and he was confident that this was one of those cases.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, while setting his face against appropriations by the General Government for objects of internal improvement, declared himself nevertheless in favor of this bill. He believed the project should be carried out by the United States, and for the interest of the United States. There must be something very defective, he said, in the laws affecting the public highways, when one man in the course of a lifetime, and not a long one, (alluding to Commodore Vanderbilt,) could have accumulated a fortune of $60,000,000 out of transportation by railroads and steamboats.

Mr. Humphrey—Is there any difference in allowing a man to make a fortune in that way and allowing him to make a fortune as a large number of people in New-England have made fortunes, out of the privileges granted to them by a high tariff?

Mr. Butler—No, there is not; but I do not by that answer, mean to admit the fact that they have done so. The manufacturing property of New-England, taken as a whole, carried on with all our enterprise, and with all our overwork of men and women, has not averaged seven per cent. profit on the money invested.

Mr. Humphrey—The railroads have not paid six per cent.

Mr. Butler—No, Sir, because the directors have stolen all the proceeds.

Mr. Humphrey—Is not that equally the case with the managers of manufacturing establishments?

Mr. Butler—Not at all, Sir.

Mr. Dawes—The statistics of the manufacturing property in New-England for the last thirty years show that it had not brought an income of five per cent. during that time.

Mr. Humphrey—Was there not a report made to the Thirty-ninth Congress, showing that the manufacturing establishments averaged twenty-five per cent. profit during the last three years.

Mr. Dawes—I cannot tell what may have been the profits for any given six months. My statement was that during the last thirty years with all the interest, all the energy and all the devotion to business of which New-England is capable, the manufacturing property of New-England has not paid five per cent. on the investment.

Mr. Butler resumed his argument in favor of the bill. Referring to the Dominion of Canada, he declared himself against all reciprocity treaties, for he thought they trenched on the power of the House; nor was he in favor of any reciprocal legislation. When Canada was ready to take up a share of the burdens, she might have the benefits of incorporation with the United States, but not till then.

In another portion of his remarks Mr. Butler said that gentlemen might feel no apprehension on account of the canal running through Canadian soil, because, before the canal could be completed, that soil would be ours, not by conquest, not by purchase, but by the wish and desire of a majority of its inhabitants.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he was sorry that the state of the country and the condition of the Treasury would prevent him from giving his support to the bill before the House. In former years he had supported a similar bill, but it was at a time when it was voting money for almost every project that was presented, and as this measure had more merits than a vast majority of the schemes that were going through, he struggled to have some of the money go into this channel. He would not go into a discussion of the merits of the bill, but he found that the last section thereof proposed an appropriation of $12,000,000. It was enough for him to know that there was no money in the Treasury to meet such an appropriation. We are now owing a debt of $2,500,000,000 that we are paying six per cent. interest gold on—an immense bonded debt. We have between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 of irredeemable paper money afloat in the country, which was only worth seventy cents on the dollar. Taxes were oppressive, and there was a party in this country who only wanted an excuse for repudiation. If we augmented the taxes, and increased our already enormous public debt, repudiation would gather strength and power, and he would warn the gentlemen against pushing things to an extent that might tend to involve the country in a crime more hideous in its nature and extent than any ever committed by a nation pretending to the least vestige of power and decency—the crime of repudiation, of bad faith and national dishonor. His constituents were greatly interested in this work, but he believed he spoke their sentiments when he said they would wait until we should get the reduction of our public debt under a good headway, until taxation could be reduced and until the work can be done a third cheaper than it can be done under the present inflated prices. Another reason why he would not support the bill was that the commencement of this new work costing such a vast sum of money, would tend to prevent appropriations for constructing important works of improvement already commenced. There must be an appropriation to complete the work on the Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids, now nearly finished—a work which, when completed, would afford immense relief to the great producing States of the Northwest. Facts had recently come to his knowledge which rendered it a matter of vast importance that the Mississippi River improvements should be completed at the earliest moment. Under a great pressure, Congress had allowed the construction of railroad bridges across the Mississippi River, and among others, one at Dubuque. A bridge has been built at Dubuque, not by the railroad company whose road crosses the river, but by parties mostly inside the company, as I learn, and they have made the bridge an engine of stupendous oppression to the public, adding vastly to the expense of transit of both freight and passengers. Before the bridge was built it cost a railroad passenger ten cents to cross the Mississippi River at Dubuque, and it now costs the same passenger twenty-five cents by railroad bridge; and it is understood the advance in freight is about the same. A gentleman lately from Iowa had informed him that the advance in freight exacted by the Bridge Company over the old rates would cost a single County in Iowa for the present crop of wheat $30,000. Indeed, as freights now are, it costs just one bushel of wheat to get three bushels of wheat from Eastern Iowa to Chicago. This state of things admonished him, and he thought it should admonish the representatives from the Northwest, that if money was to be spent by the Government it should be spent where it would effect the most. He said the time had come when something must be done for the people of the Northwest to relieve them from the oppressions under which they are now groaning. Monopolies now control almost everything. Monopoly of slavery had been broken down, and the next battle would be for breaking down the other monopolies which are now devouring the substance of the people.

Mr. Allison advocated the bill, and proposed an amendment to it appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Wisconsin River by canal or otherwise, so as to connect Green Bay and the Mississippi River by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, according to the plan of Gen. Warren.

Mr. Bailey opposed the bill. He did not think that the country could afford to make this expenditure or undertake this work. The bill proposed an appropriation of $12,000,000, but all experience proved that the expenditure would reach fifteen or twenty millions. Whatever interest the people had in such a work they had a much greater interest in the restoration of the national credit. Every foot of American soil was mortgaged, and American promises to pay were being hawked about the country at a most disgraceful discount. He denied that the remuneration of labor was as great now as it was before the war, its capabilities of procuring the necessaries of life being taken into consideration. Every dollar unnecessarily expended was a practical increase of the national debt. If he conceded all that had been said in favor of the bill he should most earnestly protest against the House passing it.

Mr. Logan advocated the passage of the bill. All the grain-producing States of the West demanded this continuous line of water transportation from the great lakes to the Atlantic. It would make breadstuffs cheaper, and benefit the poor man and the rich man of the East as much as it would benefit the producers of the West.

Mr. Sypher regretted that the advocates of this measure were overlooking the only natural water outlet from the great West to the Atlantic, the Mississippi River. The difference in shipping grain from Chicago to New-York, by the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and thence to New-York by sea, and shipping it by railroads and canals, was seventeen cents a bushel in the point of cost and fifteen days in the point of time.

Mr. Barnes advocated the passage of the bill in a speech of a few minutes duration.

Mr. Spalding declared himself in favor of the project, but did not consider it sound statesmanship to add to the liabilities of the Government before it got the national debt well in hand and in process of liquidation. The whispers of repudiation that are now occasionally heard would become whirlwinds if Congress did not listen to the dictates of prudence in the assumption of the national liabilities. He was told, and he believed, that the twelve millions proposed for in the bill was but "a specimen brick," and that Congress would be pushed with claims for Pacific Railroad and other subsidies to the tune of a hundred millions.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—Two hundred millions.................

Mr. Spalding—In the end we shall incur the risk, if not the reality, of repudiation, which last will endanger our institutions of Government far more than the great rebellion.

Messrs. Mullins and Chanler spoke briefly in opposition to the bill...............

Mr. Ingersoll offered an amendment devoting three millions of the amount to the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Delano moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was negatived by a vote of yeas 76 to nays 83.

Mr. Cook, who reported the bill from the Select Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, closed the debate in advocacy of the bill. He occupied only a small portion of the hour to which he was entitled, yielding portions of his time to other members.

Mr. Churchill advocated the bill, as a measure both of military and of commercial necessity.

Mr. Ross advocated the bill, as one of the most important and proper measures ever before Congress. To refuse to pass it on account of the financial objections raised to it would be analagous to the folly of a farmer afraid to get into debt for the purchase of stock and for the improvement of his farm. He always voted against unnecessary appropriations, but he would economise by cutting down the expense of the army, of the navy, and of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 81; nays, 60—so the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, which is regarded as tantamount to its defeat for the present Congress.

The House then, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned till Monday next.

ALBANY.

The Contest for the Senatorship—Mr. Morgan Still the Favorite—The Caucus to Meet This Evening.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

There is no reason to alter, but much to confirm the opinion expressed in last night's dispatch, that Morgan will be reëlected United States Senator. Fenton's strength has been rapidly waning during the last twenty-four hours, and to-night his honest supporters give it up. The attempt to use Marshall O. Roberts as a forlorn hope, after the last effort should be expended on Fenton without success, has ignominiously failed. Roberts scorned to occupy any such position. He left for home this evening in disgust, after saying that he did not know for what purpose he was sent for except to pay a back bill due from a previous occupation of a Delavan parlor. He is said to have told the Fenton men that if Fenton would withdraw he would enter the field and make an earnest fight, but not otherwise. This Fenton could not be persuaded to do, and hence Roberts' departure. Roberts has acted the part of an honorable man in this contest from the first, and had he had no connection with Fenton, who has dipped his spoon into everybody's porridge dish and finally upset his own, he would have made a formidable candidate in opposition to Morgan. Since Roberts left, Greeley has taken off his coat and gone to work just as zealously for Fenton, but he is too late. Judge Davis is not in the field, and transfers all his strength. So does Griswold. In fact all the men whom Fenton has attempted to use are now going against him. He will discover by the time he gets through this contest that sometimes honesty is the best policy, even in politics. The caucus will meet at 7:30 to-morrow evening, in the Assembly Chamber. Senator Folger will probably be Chairman, and unless there is some mistake in the figures, Morgan will be nominated on the first ballot.

Report Relative to the Overissue of Railroad Stock—Executive Appointments—Committee Changes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Senate held a three and a half hours' session to-day, which opened with a report of the Committee on the

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION,

to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Beach, introduced at the beginning of the session, for an investigation of the subject of the private issue of stock by the directors of railroad corporations. The Committee report that a director of the Erie road, whom they had summoned before them as a witness, refused to answer a question as to what disposition was made of the proceeds arising from the sale of the extra issue of stock and bonds. The refusal was based on the ground that the resolution authorizing the investigation did not cover an inquiry of this kind. The Committee, therefore, asked for instructions from the Senate, and, if it was thought proper, an enlargement of their powers. A lengthy debate ensued, in which the necessity or propriety of the investigation was discussed *pro* and *con*, and it was made evident that the Railroad Committee take no interest in the inquiry, and regard it as a burden imposed on them, and likely to be fruitless in its results. An amendment of the resolution enlarging the subject of the inquiry so as to embrace the question put to the Erie director, was adopted, but before the resolution, as amended, was adopted, the whole subject was laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS—CHANGE IN THE RULES.

The first strictly partisan discussion in either House occurred in the Senate this morning, on the resolution (see Associated Press report) of Mr. Folger, changing the rules so as to provide for a monthly instead of a weekly Executive Session, and referring all appointments of the Governor to a standing committee, instead of to the Senator in in whose district the appointee may reside. Mr. Murphy asked for the reasons of the change, which were explained by Mr. Folger in a very candid speech, in which he adverted to the peculiar circumstances in which the majority found themselves at the present time, with an opposition Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and admitted that the design of the resolution was to protect the majority against surprise in the confirmation of Executive appointments against the wishes and during the temporary absence of some of their members. It was not, as had been intimated, an unprecedented thing for the majority to do, nor was it a different action from what the opposite party, judging from past experience, would take were they similarly situated.

The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, and its effect will be to prevent the confirmation of any of the Governor's appointments short of three months from the time they are sent in, which, in most cases, will doubtless be equivalent to their rejection.

CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEES.

In pursuance of the agreement made at the Republican caucus, held yesterday, certain changes were made in the Committees, by which the Senator from Oswego was placed on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This change was opposed with considerable bitterness by Senator Murphy, who characterized it as a discreditable party act, and warned the majority that a day was coming when the rod would be applied to them. Mr. Folger replied that he had been waiting a long time for that day to come which had been so often foretold by his Democratic friends, and he was likely to wait some time longer. He proceeded to give what he considered good reasons for the changes, and said that the Committee, as reorganized, would give all parts of the State a representation thereon.

Senator Crowley, in answer to the complaint of Mr. Murphy that the Democracy were allowed but one out of five members of the Committee—a thing which he had alleged to be without precedent—called attention to the fact that the Democratic Speaker of the Assembly last year, in framing the Committee on Railroads, gave the Democrats five seats therein, while the Republicans had but one. This statement disposed of the chief point in Senator Murphy's protest, and closed the discussion.

A STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY AND A PUBLIC MARKET FOR BROOKLYN.

The Assembly held a brief session, and adjourned over till to-morrow morning. The only bills of note introduced were one from Mr. Kiernan, of New-York, incorporating a stock insurance company, with a capital of $500,000, for the insurance of all kinds of stock against depreciation in the market; and one from Mr. Allaben, of Brooklyn, to incorporate a company to build a public market in the City of Churches, and authorizing the Common Council to lease to the company the ground known as City Park, near the Navy-yard. S.

Hon. John A. Griswold and the Senatorship.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 15.

The following dispatch was received from Hon. John A. Griswold last evening:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1869.

Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, or Hon. A. H. Laflin:

I telegraph as follows to Mr. Hale and Mr. Francis: When I accepted the nomination for Governor, I understood Mr. Morgan was to be the candidate for Senator. I cannot, therefore, consent that my name shall be used in any way to his prejudice.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 16, 1869: Nos. 78, 84, 86, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Cauldwell presented a memorial of the New-York City Underground Railway Company for an amendment to the charter.

ISSUES OF RAILROAD STOCK.

Mr. Campbell, from the Railroad Committee, instructed to investigate the over-issue of stocks by the New-York Central and Hudson River Companies, reported that the Committee had partially examined a director of the Erie Company, who declined to tell what disposition was made by the directors of a large amount of additional stock, under the advice of counsel, the question being beyond the scope of the investigation directed by the Senate. The Committee asked for instructions.

Mr. O'Donnell moved to amend the original resolution by adding after the word "stock" the words, "or bonds or any matters relating to the sale or disposition of the proceeds thereof." Adopted—14 to 12.

Mr. Folger moved to instruct the Committee to inquire if any director or directors of the said companies, or either of them, have before or about the time of issuing said stock or bonds had dealings in the stock of the said or either companies, and with what result.

Mr. Williams moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried—14 to 13.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cauldwell—Relating to the Town Hall at Morrisania.

By Mr. Tweed—To authorize the towns of Yonkers and Eastchester, in the County of Westchester, to widen certain highways.

By Mr. Murphy—To incorporate the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association of New-York. Also the settlement of the claims of the militia of 1812.

By Mr. Nichols—For the construction of a bridge over the Erie Canal at Georgia-street; also a bridge at Fulton-street, Buffalo.

By Mr. Edwards—To charter the Steam Towing Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Creamer—To provide for rebuilding Washington Market, New-York.

By Mr. Murphy—For the completion and preservation of the structure on West Bank for a Quarantine.

By Mr. Genet—To regulate passenger fare on railroads.

By Mr. Cauldwell—To amend the laws of 1846, authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to extend the road; also to amend the act for laying out streets in the town of Morrisania.

By Mr. Kennedy—To remove the Genesee College.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Folger—A joint resolution relating to the election of Senator on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock. Tabled by the rule.

By Mr. Beach—To take from the table the report of the Railroad Committee. Carried by 14 to 13.

Mr. Williams moved to table the report, and proposed amendments to the resolution. Carried by 14 to 13.

Mr. Folger offered a resolution pursuant to previous notice, amending rule 48 of the Senate, so that the Senate shall hold an Executive session on the third Wednesday in every month during the session; that all nominations by the Governor, except notaries public, shall be referred to standing committees, and such nominations not to be considered except upon the report of a majority of the Committee; the nominations for notaries public to be referred to the Senator where the nominee resides, except that when he resides in New-York or Kings County the reference to be to the Senators of the county. The consent of the Senate to nominations shall not be transmitted to the Governor until the next day after the transaction of such business. A lengthy debate followed. Mr. Folger's resolution was adopted by a vote of 17 to 13.

Mr. Folger offered a resolution increasing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to seven, and appointing Messrs. Mattoon and Thayer thereon. Adopted by 16 to 12.

Mr. Cauldwell presented a bill for the construction of certain railroads across the Harlem River and in the City of New-York.

Mr. Parker offered his resignation as Chairman of the Insurance Committee. Mr. Bradley, of the same Committee, also offered his resignation.

Mr. Genet moved to table the resolution accepting the resignations. Lost, and the resignations accepted.

Mr. Williams was, on resolution, made Chairman of the Insurance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Folger, it was declared that the Standing Committees, as now constituted, are to remain such during the present session.

Mr. Creamer introduced a bill providing that the Excise Board of New-York shall grant to any person of good moral character a license to sell liquor at retail on the following terms: In hotels of fifty lodging rooms, $50; of one hundred and fifty rooms, $100; more than one hundred and fifty rooms, $200. All places to be closed between 1 and 4 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Crowley's bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the donation to the Batavia Institute was passed.

On resolution, Mr. Aikin was made Assistant Postmaster and John Wakeman Janitor.

Mr. Crowley's bill amending the Supply Bill of 1868 was passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening next.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Flagg—To amend the charter of the Troy Albany Horse Railroad.

By Mr. Truman—To enable Commissioners loaning certain moneys to the United States to loan the same to towns, villages and cities.

By Mr. Flagg—Authorizing additional compensation to the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Third District.

By Mr. Ely—To repeal the laws of 1865 and 1867, relating to the election of directors for the Genesee Valley Railroad by the Common Council of Rochester.

By Mr. Allaben—To incorporate the Brooklyn City Market Company.

By Mr. Cullen—To amend the act to open Lafayette-square, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Leachtman—For the appointment of additional notaries public in the State of New-York; also, regulating the leasing of stalls in the public markets of New-York; also, to amend the law creating the Metropolitan Fire Department.

By Mr. Frear—To amend the charter of the International Insurance Company.

By Mr. Kiernan—To prevent the adulteration of articles of food or drink with poisonous or deleterious substances or fluids.

By Mr. Farley—To enable towns to erect monuments to soldiers who fell in the rebellion.

By Mr. Kendall—For the construction of an iron bridge over the canal in Baldwinsville.

By Mr. Kiernan—To incorporate the National Stock Insurance Company in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Harris—To amend the act authorizing certain towns in Oswego and Cayuga Counties to take stock in the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company.

By Mr. Hartman—In relation to the Marine Court of New-York.

By Mr. Davis—Authorizing the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to confer honorary degrees of theology.

By Mr. Hodges—To amend the act reorganizing the Warden's office of the port of New-York, passed in 1867.

By Mr. Root—To amend the Militia law.

By Mr. Flagg—To amend chapter 938 of the laws of 1867, relating to illegal taxation.

By Mr. Hartman—A resolution to adjourn till Monday evening next. Lost.

BILLS PASSED.

Legalizing the acts of the Highway Commissioners of South East, Putnam County.

To provide for the purchase of a steam fire engine for Palmyra, Wayne County.

Adjourned.

Frightful Accident at Elizabethport—Two Men Killed and Several Injured.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, the boiler in the brush-handle factory of George Woods, brushmaker, at Elizabethport, exploded with a loud noise, causing the destruction of two frame buildings, the instant death of two men and the injury of several others. The factory is situated in the centre of a block bounded by First, Clinton and Livingston streets. Upon one side is situated Winans & Brothers' hardware store, and the boiler, by the explosion, was lifted and thrown from its bed over 200 feet, falling through the roof of the store with a loud crash. Fortunately, the space through which the mass of iron was thrown was unoccupied, and no person or property was injured until it fell into the store. Inside the store, however, Mr. Benjamin H. Winans and Mr. John Regan, who were at work mending a pump, were instantly killed. A lad named Christian Wolf, who was in the employ of Mr. Winans, was thrown, by the force of the air current accompanying the boiler, as it was hurled into the hardware store, through the basement window of Mr. Winans' house, which stood next to the store, but was not seriously injured. A man named Herman Muller, a workman employed in Wood's factory, was thrown nearly one hundred feet and deposited upon the ground with slight injury. Another workman, named John Ritter, was severely scalded and injured by falling timbers and pieces of iron. Stanly Miller, a workman in Winans' employ, was injured severely and is not expected to recover. The rooms above Winans' store was occupied by Mr. Charles H. Nye and his family. Mrs. Nye was somewhat seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is said to have been the absence of water in the boiler. The entire loss was about $8,000.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS.

Gen. Butler's Proposition—Letter from Gen. Kilpatrick.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 15.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869.

Hon. John Hill, M. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have read with deep interest the proposition made by Gen. Butler to abolish the Chili mission as first-class, or tack it on to Peru, and also to consolidate Honduras, Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica with the mission to Nicaragua; Venezuela and Ecuador with New Grenada; and the Argentine Confederation with Uruguay; thus dispensing with nine missions—and, as Gen. Butler alleges, reducing the appropriations for diplomatic relations with South America from $114,000 to $41,000—saving $73,000. As you have desired me to give my views on this subject, I do so with great pleasure, not only because I am personally interested in the matter, but that you and the country may know how impracticable is the proposition of Gen. Butler, and that so far from reducing our expenses it will but add to them, and at the same time do great injustice to our sister Republics, which we should honor and cherish above all other Governments. Since the day after Gen. Butler's triumph in the Fifth District of Massachusetts, when he boasted that he would never rest until he had crushed Kilpatrick, I have been expecting his attack, and it has come. By plea of economy and false statement, he has induced the House to accept his proposition, but I do not suppose for one instant that the Senate will concur or that the House will adhere, after the case is more fully understood, or that the people will permit the second Republic in the world, Chili, to be degraded to a third or fourth class mission, and say to all the other Republics: "You are of no importance to us whatever—you are only half civilized Indians and half-breeds, anyhow, and it doesn't make much difference whether we have representatives at your capitals or commercial relations with your people or not."

Gen. Butler's proposition proves him to be totally ignorant of facts and of the geography of South America, and I ask every one, before consent is given to his movement, to examine the relative positions of the South American Republics, and see how impossible it would be to unite or consolidate them under two or three missions. Does Gen. Butler know how long it takes to go from one capital to another, and the expense involved? How many days and weeks it takes to go from the coast to the capitals of Bolivia and Ecuador? Certainly those capitals must be visited occasionally by our Ministers, and one or two visits will cost more than the expense of keeping a Minister at each place, and the Government must pay for all this. Besides a consolidated mission necessitates two or more secretaries, and if you let our Ministers have the power to visit the capitals embraced in their missions when they deem it necessary, you will soon learn how much our expenses will be increased in place of being decreased. Let us take for example the missions of Bolivia, Chili and Peru consolidated, or Peru and Chili, and see how the expenses will compare with those now incurred.

The salaries of our Ministers at Lima and Santiago are $10,000 each, and Secretaries $1,500 each, making in all $23,000.

Now with the consolidated mission. The salary of the Minister could be no less than $12,000, and should be $16,000, for he must have two establishments, and he could not live on one cent less. His Secretary, with a salary corresponding to that of the mission, should be $1,800. Then you must have a Secretary at Santiago or Lima in the Minister's absence, and he also should have $1,800. This makes, say (if the Minister has $12,000 or $12,500, for his mission would then be more important than Brazil or Mexico,) $16,100. Now it takes eleven days by steamer and rail to go from Santiago to Lima. The Minister cannot go and return with his Secretary to Santiago for less than $1,000. If he visits these capitals three times each year—which would hardly be sufficient—you have $3,000 more for the Government to pay, making $19,100, and the Government saves by consolidating these two missions, $3,900. But if the Minister receives $15,000 or $16,000, which he should receive, the Government has lost money. To unite Bolivia in this mission would be ridiculous, as it takes days and days on horseback to go to its capital. Suppose the Minister is in Chili and they have a revolution in Peru, who is to protect our citizens in his absence? He must at once go to the scene of danger, and at the Government's expense. How often these revolutions occur in all the Republics save Chili you are aware. Venezuela had from 1857 to 1859 not less than eleven revolutions Now Venezuela and Ecuador are to be united. Please ask Gen. Butler to examine the map and tell you what our Minister would have done if he had been at Quito, the capital of Ecuador, at that time—with the Andes to cross or a voyage to make by the Isthmus and the Caribbean Sea, which would have taken at least six months.

And then he says nothing about Paraguay. It would have been well for him to consult the Secretary of the Navy and ask him how much it has cost the navy extra in the past two years, in addition to the expenses of the mission, to keep it up, and he would have told him over $80,000. And yet Gen. Butler says nothing about it. *I don't suppose we have had over ten Americans in all that country for years*, including the mission. I wonder how he came to overlook it. It is possible he had no one *to punish* in connection with that legation. If I understand the spirit of our institutions, we desire to advocate, advance and sustain republican ideas. If so, shall we turn our backs on those weak nations who are struggling under prejudice and the wrong education of ages and factions that we know but little of to imitate us, and follow in our footsteps? I think not; but rather let us send the ablest and truest men in our land to all their capitals, who will not only *live there and draw their salaries*, but constantly work to induce them to persevere and go ahead in all that relates to true republicanism. From Gen. Butler's past record and present efforts, of course *he* does not desire this, but it is to be hoped that all true friends of the Republican Party do. Now, one word in reference to Chili, and I have done. What does Gen. Butler know of Chili? Absolutely nothing—just about as much as he does of finance. He desires to pay off the national debt without paying it, and he desires to reduce our expenses and punish me without accomplishing either. It would be well for our legislators to read the history of Chili. A gentleman, the other day, said to me, "Your residence is at Lima, the capital of Chili, is it not?" "No, Sir, Santiago is the capital of Chili." "Ah, then, your port is Callao?" "No, Sir, Callao is the principal port of Peru; Valparaiso is the principal port of Chili." He seemed to know about as much of the geography of South America as the Englishman does of the United States. Now, after the United States, Chili stands first in the family of Republics. She has had no revolutions in years; her people are industrious, energetic, patriotic and truly republican. They are the Yankees of South America. Her institutions of learning are equal to our own, and no nation has made more rapid strides in civil and religious liberty, and all that relates to a perfect, liberal and just Government, than during the past five years. She exports more wheat and other necessaries of life, and has more miles of railroad than any other nation of her population. Her copper and silver mines are unsurpassed in all the world. Our trade with her has increased rapidly since the war, and with proper efforts can be increased one hundred fold in the next three years. And then her true friendship for us during our war certainly cannot be forgotten. I ask Gen. Butler to go to the State Department and ask Mr. Seward how Chili—God bless her—sympathized with us in our struggle. He will tell Gen. Butler, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, "that among all the nations of the earth in true sympathy, first stood the brave little Republic of Chili." And then when our great President fell, and the news reached her distant shores, our former Minister, Hon. T. M. Nelson, will tell you that one universal cry of heartfelt grief went up from every home in Chili; that all places of business were closed, and the *Te Deum* sung in all the cathedrals of the Republic. Yet Gen. Butler would forget all this and reduce our mission to such a people to a third or fourth class, and say to them that they are of less consequence to us than Mexico or Brazil or Italy. Will it be worthy of him, of the past record and present efforts of the man who in 1860 could vote fifty-two times for the traitor Davis, and afterward urge upon the American people the election of Breckinridge, when he knew that his success was our ruin; who could, in 1868, advocate repudiation and financial ruin; who, after his protestations that he was the true friend of Ulysses S. Grant, yet ran away from Lowell to avoid him, and on the same day accepted the hospitality of a New-York Democratic Club, and there talked over the reorganization of the Democratic Party, when he should have been extending words of welcome to his future President to the City of Lowell; the boasted Radical who could write the Louisville *Journal* that although he had been the bitter enemy of the South during the war, he now could do them more good than any other man; the advocate and lawyer, the Republican and statesman, who, after most vilely denouncing the President of the United States before all the world, dares to meet him face to face, extend the two hands of friendship and wish him a happy, happy, happy New Year? He need not pause now in his attempt to destroy our influence and commercial relations abroad.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK.

VIRGINIA.

The Negro-Suffrage Movement in Virginia—The Deputation to Washington—Its Leading Spirits and Their Career Since the War—How They Organized Against the Richmond Constitution—What is Now Thought of Them by Their Own Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

Some very obstinate politicians in Virginia have signalized the new year by turning over a new leaf. They have gone to Washington to ask for negro suffrage, coupled with conditions. You have seen much mention of the proceeding in the papers of this State, but I will give you the history of the movement, and of the men engaged in it. You will then be able to determine what consideration is due to the latter.

The misfortune of our old Virginia politicians is, that they have never been able to keep up with reconstruction. They have always been too slow. They bring their minds to accept the inevitable too late to derive benefit from and to do good by it. They refused to accede even to President Johnson's wild policy of reconstruction; and when he sent the Peirpoint Government, under the Alexandria Constitution, down to Richmond to do them good, they treated it with the utmost scorn and derision. When the people of the State were called upon, under this Government, to elect members of the Lower House of Congress, in 1865, and were urged, in the name of the President, to elect men who could take the "iron-clad" oath, these old politicians treated the proposition with indignation; and some of them—Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, for one, supported by his brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Baldwin, of the same town—became candidates on that issue; Mr. Stuart claiming that he ought to be elected, and succeeding in obtaining a majority vote, on the ground that he could *not* take the oath.

About the same time Mr. Baldwin was elected to the Legislature of the State. He was the fire-eating candidate for the Speakership, and was elected by reason of his popularity as an impracticable. He exerted great influence over the Legislature, which summarily turned out of office Gov. Peirpoint's Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, putting in their places men who were unreconstructed. When the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment came to be voted on, it was voted down in each House by almost unanimous voice, and treated very much as a thing that ought to be handled at arm's length with a pair of tongs, and with averted countenances. Mr. Baldwin, who controlled the Legislature, had become popular by his service in the Confederate Congress, and by being reported as having declared, during the war, that if Mr. Lincoln would give him *carte blanche* to write the terms, he would not consent to reconstruction.

Both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Stuart had been Federalists and Union men before the war. Mr. Baldwin went into the Virginia military staff in 1861, and into the Confederate Congress afterward; Mr. Stuart remaining at home. Neither of them became very impracticable until after the war had approached its termination; and Mr. Stuart did not become a rebel until after the war had closed. I have observed that some of our best Union men at present were hot fire-eaters before the rebellion, and fought like heathen in the war. I have also observed that among the bitterest rebels now among us are those who have developed their belligerent temper since all the fighting ceased.

The arguments urged by the impracticables in the Congressional campaign of 1865, and the obstinate conduct of the Legislature of 1866–67, wrought much harm in Virginia. You will recollect that just after the passage of the first of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, in March, 1867, in which Congress clearly announced its determinations on the subject of negro suffrage, a meeting of both races was held in Columbia, S. C., which was addressed by one or two colored men and by Gen. Wade Hampton. From the tenor of Gen. Hampton's speech it was obvious that even he and the State of South Carolina, were prepared, even at that time, to accept the measure of universal suffrage. But such was not the sentiment in Virginia. Popular feeling was generally opposed to it; and it could have been voted down in this State, if the people had promptly submitted to the policy of Congress, and gone to work under the provisions of the act of March, 1867, to accomplish reconstruction in loyal submission to the law.

But our old politicians advised them differently. They were made to believe that the Reconstruction acts were null and void; that they could not be executed, and would of necessity have to be repealed. This was the popular idea, industriously inculcated, on which the people acted in dealing with the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Accordingly, when the voters came to be registered, many thousands of eligible citizens, in a spirit of supercilious contempt toward those acts, refused to recognize their validity, and declined to be registered. Afterward, when in due course members were to be elected to the Convention which was to frame the organic law of the State, those who had not been registered could not vote; and many of those who had condescended to be registered refused further recognition of the Reconstruction acts, and declined to vote. The consequence was that the organization of the Convention, and of the State Government which was to be formed under it, was lost by the white majority, and secured by the Radical Party, embracing the entire colored vote. This Constitutional Convention, constituted of a majority of Radicals, (which afterward framed the Constitution now known as the Richmond Constitution, as distinguished from the Alexandria Constitution,) was elected in October, 1867.

Though such was the general complexion of the Convention elect, there were a good many able Conservative members in it, and it was not even yet too late to bring a strong Conservative influence to bear upon the body for securing a just organic law, which should embrace negro suffrage. But temperate and judicious counsels were not in the minds and hearts of the politicians. They persisted in their original tactics. They still proceeded upon the assumption that the Reconstruction acts of Congress were null and void, and to be defied rather than respected and observed.

Before a line of the new Constitution was written, before even the body that was to frame it had assembled, they called a mass State Convention at Richmond, in December, 1867, to take measures for opposing the forthcoming Constitution, and organizing the people for defeating it. Of this notable Convention Mr. A. H. H. Stuart was the President, and Mr. John B. Baldwin the master spirit. By this Convention the most thorough and searching measures of organization were taken. Mr. Baldwin procured the adoption of a famous scheme of organizing the State, not only by grand divisions, by districts, and by counties, but also the counties were subdivided into hundreds, fifties, and tens; and captains, lieutenants, and corporals placed over each. The Constitution, which was yet to be framed, was not to be allowed a hole or corner of the State to rest the sole of its foot upon. It was to be cast out as a foul fiend with the anathema maranatha of the people upon its head.

In due course of time this foredoomed instrument was framed by the Radical Convention, composed in part of colored men, which held its session in the State Capitol at Richmond. It was framed under a storm of denunciation upon the body framing it and upon its members, such as few deliberative assemblies ever were overwhelmed with before; and it is not at all unnatural that some of its provisions are seized with a particle of ill-will against the classes whose denunciations fell so thick and fast upon its authors.

The instrument itself was certainly objectionable in some respects, viz.: First, in conferring the right of suffrage and office-holding unqualifiedly on the colored race; (but this objection is now cured by the voice of the majority of the American people pronounced in favor of the full enfranchisement of that race.) Secondly, in so apportioning representation in the Legislature as to throw the political power of the State into the hands of the section in which the negro population predominates, thus conferring the control of the Government upon a minority class of the citizens; and, thirdly, in applying the iron-clad oath to State officeholders, (which last objection, however, is of very temporary importance.)

But I doubt if these objections are so much regarded by those who oppose this Constitution as is that feature of the instrument by which the New-England system of common schools is engrafted upon the social organism of Virginia. Though not much outward objection is made on that score, yet that is where the shoe most sorely pinches, and that is the real secret of the movement now making to secure the Alexandria Constitution, amended by a clause granting negro suffrage, in lieu of the Richmond Constitution. The Committee of nine, now in Washington City, would gladly take negro suffrage and the objectionable apportionment of representation which has been referred to, if they could by these concessions, so called, rid the organic law of the much-abhorred "Yankee common-school system."

I do not think that anything but the imminent probability, I may say certainty, of the popular ratification, in the Richmond Constitution, of this common school system could have forced the two men who have been the most persistent, uncompromising and effective opponents of the policy of Congress in this State, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Baldwin, into the recent movement for negro suffrage, which they inaugurated, which is their movement *par excellence*, and which has culminated in deputing a committee of nine, of which they are the *factotum*, to confer with Congress at Washington. They had rather take anything else, and everything besides, than the school system; and it is because the Alexandria Constitution does not embody free schools that they adroitly propose to substitute that for the Richmond Constitution, and thus to get rid of free schools, by silence, on the sly.

Now, the truth is that, except the apportionment I have objected to, and the iron-clad oath requirement, the Richmond Constitution is a better instrument than that of Alexandria would be, amended by the incorporation of negro suffrage. It is a better instrument in its provisions respecting a judiciary; it is a better instrument, in that it dispenses with much old machinery, now become obsolete, and places the old State up and abreast with the spirit and improvements of the age.

I have now to refer to a feature connected with this Commission of nine self-appointed deputies to Washington, which deprives it of all moral weight in this State, and ought to deprive it of countenance at Washington. You will have seen, from what has been said above, what course Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Stuart have pursued in the politics, and what influence for evil they have exerted in misleading the people of Virginia since the close of the war. The Committee is simply a committee of these two men, the other members being mere *attachés*. You will have seen, more especially, what agency these two men have had in the party organization, which has had for its object, for a year past, the defeat of negro suffrage in Virginia. It was they who reorganized the old Democratic Party of Virginia a year ago and gave it new life. It was under their auspices that the most thorough discussion and canvass ever before made in the State has been conducted. It is by their contrivance that a very large body of the intellect and worth of the State has been arraved in opposition to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and drawn into the position of denouncing and spurning the policy of Congress as unconstitutional, null and void. A great many talented young men of the State, who would have acted otherwise, have been seduced by their examples and procured by their arts, to launch themselves out into political life with the bitterest diatribes and the most impassioned and unmeasured denunciations against the Government of their country, to which they owe a loyal, patriotic and affectionate duty. The harm and mischief which these two men have done by their conduct and their example have been infinite. They ought not to be too readily forgiven; for though they may themselves desist from further mischief, that which they have done by deputy is irreparable and enduring.

After organizing a party for the defeat of the Richmond Constitution, they ought not to have been foremost in deserting it, just before its great battle is to be fought and lost. Their conduct is too much like that of the lame Captain who advised his men to remain and fight to the last, but said, as he was crippled, he would get a little the start of his pursuers. A deputation to Washington was well enough; but for decency's sake, these two men ought not to have been members of it. They at least should have remained and showed the fate of the army which they had marshalled for the battle.

There was a chance, notwithstanding the prestige imparted by the election of Grant, for the Richmond Constitution to have been defeated; but that chance is hopelessly destroyed by this Stuart-Baldwin movement. How can the men, young and middle-aged, who have harangued the people in daily and weekly speeches, during a campaign of six months, against negro suffrage, now second the proceeding of this Committee? The meeting which deputed them numbered only thirty members from all parts of the State, themselves included. A dozen newspapers were beguiled into an indorsement of the movement. But I do assure your readers that the Committee itself has no popular support, and cannot have. The Radical Party is to a man against it. The Democratic Party, through its Executive Committee, refused to sanction it. It is a movement of bolters and lame captains who are deserting a party formed by their own activity under their own lead. The measures which they solicit from Congress may be proper and expedient, but these men should have had more self-respect, more pride of consistency, more consideration for the party which they have misled, deluded and now deserted, than to have been themselves participants in the proceeding. They cannot carry a respectable following with them in Virginia. They have demoralized their own party, and secured the ratification beyond peradventure of the Richmond Constitution and plan of State Government. Blue Ridge.

The Gloucester Fishing Fleet.

A letter from Gloucester, Mass., to the Boston *Traveller*, gives the following in relation to the fishing business of that town:

A very large portion of the cod, halibut, mackerel, and, extensively, the herring fisheries of our country, is carried on by Gloucester vessels. Some forty vessels are, the present season, engaged in the Newfoundland herring fishery. They left Gloucester in November, and will all have returned by about the first of February. Some of those that return earliest, having packed the herring in snow, take them to the New-York market; but most of the rest bring their fish to this market, as bait for the 250 vessels that will start from here about the 1st of February for the George's Banks to engage in the cod and halibut fishing. Some of the herring are also used for bait in mackerel fishing. Each mackerel vessel has a mill, by which the herring are ground up into bait for that purpose.

George's Banks, most are aware, are about 150 miles from Cape Cod, and the fishery there is a very dangerous business, especially in the winter. There have been many sad losses of Gloucester vessels at that place. Several years ago, it will be remembered, sixteen of these vessels went down in a single night, making eighty widows. No vessel engaged in this fishery can get an insurance earlier than the first of February, and they are mostly insured by a mutual office in this place.

Vast quantities of ice are taken in these vessels, in which to pack the halibut, as they wish to bring in as much of this kind of fish as possible fresh for the market. The cod are usually opened and the insides removed, and, if there is any danger of their not keeping, a handful of salt is thrown into each. All the vessels employed in these fisheries are the most thoroughly built. Each vessel has about ten men, who are among the best sailors in the world—all know how to manage their boats. Those employed in the mackerel fishery have about fourteen men to a vessel. The whole number of vessels that sail out of Gloucester, nearly all of which are engaged in these fisheries, is about 450. A large portion of the sailors employed in these vessels are from Gloucester.

Legal Expenses under the Bankrupt Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Layman" does great injustice to the counsel of bankrupts generally by alleging, in effect, that the real disbursements in a proceeding are small, but are made large by the improper conduct of "counsel." Below follow the items in a case where there were twenty-two creditors:

Commissioner's fees for oath to petition and schedule	$ 75
Deposit with clerk	50 00
Clerk's fees on filing petition	5 30
Certified copy petition and schedules for Register	7 00
Printing notices to creditors of first meeting	6 75
Stamping same	66
Marshal's fees serving warrant and notices	14 70
Assignee's fee	25 00
Publication or notice of appointment of assignee	9 85
Publication of order to show cause	13 85
Clerk's fees paid on obtaining discharge	21 00
Total	$154 86

Let "Layman" pick this bill to pieces, and state which item he could save to the bankrupt.

The fourth item from the top is the "small gratuity" which "Layman" says will induce the clerk to "take both copies of the petition and schedule, compare them carefully, notify the petitioner of any difference, and send duplicate to the Register," while, in truth, the clerk never did such a thing in his official life. He certifies anything presented to him, the attorney or petitioner takes the petition to the Register, and there at small expense not named in the above bill, makes oath to the correctness of copy.

"Layman" slurs over the expenses in a most unjustifiable manner, and, like all his kind, puts all the blame on the lawyer. Again, I ask him to specify such of the items in the above bill as he thinks he could go through bankruptcy without in each instance first paying.

Besides the above, there were in the case I have referred to, as there are in almost every case, expenses of about $15, but inasmuch as they are not universally incurred, I have omitted them.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1869. COUNSEL.

Card from Mr. Dodworth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ask permission to draw your attention to an error in the reports of the La Coterie Soirée, an error which has been so frequent of late where I have furnished music, that I trust to it for my excuse for taxing your valuable time with this note, and you know that if we do a thing thought worthy of notice in your journal, we may be pardoned for feeling tenacious of preserving to ourselves alone the reward. The performance of the music was by members and associates of Dodworth's Band, and under my sole control. H. B. DODWOTH.

Arion Carnival Party.

The fifteenth grand Arion Masked Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on the 4th of February. It has been the invariable custom of past years to precede the ball with a series of fortnightly carnival parties in Germania Hall, and on Thursday night the first of these took place during the present winter. It was composed of the 450 members of the Society, with their ladies and friends, and was not open to the public. The scene was decidedly novel. Every gentleman wore a foolscap, and this, added to the dresses of the ladies, produced a great variegation of color. All were seated at tables, sipping Rhine wine or syrups. At the back of the hall was a stage, upon which sat the nine members of the Executive Committee, in parti-colored scarfs and foolscaps. Facing the Chairman was a gigantic silver goblet, and both bottles and glasses in front of the dignitaries were numerous. At the commencement of the proceedings the Committee were enveloped in huge white foolcaps, faced with sheepsheads, which completely hid them. At the signal music these were drawn up. A canvass balcony in front of the Committee was painted with grotesque figures and surmounted by four fascinating varieties of the Grecian bend. Elevated at the back of the chairman was a picture of the Lord of Misrule bestraddling a dolphin, the emblem of the Society. The stage was garnished with fiddling apes, owls, foxes and mottoes.

A rostrum at the side of the hall was fronted by a gigantic face, from which the jaw fell when a speaker appeared to address the assemblage. Each speaker was conducted by two grotesque masters of ceremonies, with an assistant. They sought each speaker at his seat, led him, to the sound of ludicrous music, to the Executive Committee to make his bow, and then conducted him to the scene of his efforts. At the close of his speech he was conveyed, amid similar strains, to receive a drink at the hands of the Chairman from the gigantic goblet.

The speeches contained jocular hits at individuals of the Society, and at political personages and occurrences. Songs were interspersed with these, sung by the audience at large.

The tables were finally cleared away, and shortly before midnight dancing commenced and continued far into the morning hours.

Central Park.

There was a full attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Central Park Commissioners on Thursday afternoon last, H. G. Stebbins, Esq., in the chair. The Treasurer reported the sum of $2,102 43 received from the Bank of Commerce for interest on deposits during the past year.

It was announced that several of our well-known citizens—merchant princes and others—propose to donate specimens to the Park collection of natural history. The abundant wealth and well-known generosity of these gentlemen leave no room for doubt but what the proposed contributions will be both acceptable and valuable.

It is also proposed to add to the great beauty of the Park by erecting statues of Franklin and Fitz-Greene Halleck near the grand Mall. The proposition is now under consideration, and no doubt will be favorably acted upon.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

A PRINTERS' SQUABBLE.

In every large printing office in this City it is customary for the compositors to elect, at certain stated intervals, one of their number to act as chairman, whose duty it is to settle all disputes of a minor nature that naturally occur among a large body of workmen. He is the spokesman of the others, and is invested with a certain degree of authority and importance that usually makes the position one eagerly sought by the more ambitious employés of the establishment, so that rivalry frequently occurs between two or more candidates, and the struggle is often a fierce one while it lasts. The *Tribune* composing-room recently experienced one of these elections, and the typos were divided into two distinct factions, one being headed by a dark-skinned candidate named Thomas Nottage, and a native of the Southern States. Aaron Vanderwercker was the other candidate for the chairmanship; but when the ballot was taken he was defeated, as thirty-three of the fifty compositors gave their suffrages to Nottage. The defeated faction declined to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, and the result was a series of petty bickerings, finally culminating in an offensive and scurrilous placard being surreptitiously printed and posted about the office. Yesterday the two rivals met on that well-known neutral ground, the stairs, and hot words being exchanged, Mr. Nottage gave vent to his outraged feelings and landed his clenched fist on Mr. Vanderwercker's nose. The nose and its owner forthwith obtained a warrant from the Magistrate for Nottage's arrest, and he was conducted to the court-room by Officer Palmer, and accompanied by a host of sympathising friends. The Magistrate failed to gain a very clear idea of the trouble, so decided to hold the accused for trial at the Special Sessions, and admitted him to bail. The affair made quite a sensation in Court, and the typos seemed much excited as they left the building, not realising that it was a mere tempest in a teapot.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT LARCENY.

John Treanor, of No. 45 Nassau-street, has a show case in front of his store which contains about $200 worth of boots and shoes. Yesterday morning Charles W. Flowers, of No. 41 Nassau-street, saw Charles Walker, aged 16, and residing at No. 26 East Seventeenth-street, attempt to walk off with the show case, and on his running across the street to arrest the thief, he was assaulted by Walker, who endeavored to escape. Officer Ryan, of the Second Precinct, took the boy in custody, and on his being arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

On the 9th inst. Joseph Corrie, of No. 98 Oliver-street, met Annie Wilson, of No. 28 East Broadway, in the street, and induced her to accompany him home. He there took off his vest containing a gold watch and chain and $10 in money, which he laid on a barrel. Annie at that moment blew out the candle, disappearing in the dark, as is alleged, with vest and contents. She was arrested yesterday by Officers Mullen and Horbelt, of the Fourth Precinct, and on being brought before the Magistrate, Annie was held for trial.

THE PINE-STREET BOND ROBBERY.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of Joseph Davidson *alias* Theodore Davis and Wm. Spaulding, accused of having stolen a tin-box of bonds and deeds from the office of Wm. B. Strang, at No. 5½ Pine-street, on the 13th inst., as already reported. William H. Hagerman, the messenger who caused the arrest of the prisoners, was examined, and testified that the box stolen contained thirty-seven shares of the Illinois Petroleum Gas Light Company of Chicago; five hundred and fifteen shares of the Mill Creek Coal Company of Luzerne County, Penn., forty shares Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company of New-York, and a $1,000 mortgage bond of the Pittsburg, Marysville and Cincinnati Railroad, all owned by John Christie, also having an office at No. 5½ Pine-street. He stated that the box was deposited by him on a desk in the office, and that the accused came in together and asked for Mr. Woodbridge, who was out. They at the same moment took possession of the box and ran off. He followed them and caused their arrest. The magistrate held the accused for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thos. Diggons, stationer, at No. 68 Nassau-street, has suspended Alpheus Lewis, one of his employés, who was in charge of a stand, of having embezzled a considerable sum of money, received for goods sold. Detectives Stillwell and Hayes, of the Second Ward, took the matter in hand, and by means of marked money caught Lewis in the act of embezzling the same. The accused was arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, who remanded him to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

For a month past the cellar of James Daly, No. 245 Tenth-avenue, has been visited by thieves, who have managed to carry away some brass pumps and other bulky articles valued at $125. Yesterday Elias McKnight and Fernando Farley were found upon the premises, and were arrested by Detective McCafferty, of the Sixteenth Precinct. They were committed for examination and to give time to secure other parties who are needed for their presumed connection with the theft.

FALSE DRAFT.

A young man known as C. H. Bancroft, stopping at the St. James Hotel, became indebted to the house in the sum of $32, in payment of which he tendered a draft for $100, on Bancroft Brothers, Columbus, Ohio. He received the balance in money, and in due time the draft was returned unpaid and protested. Bancroft was therefore arrested by Detective McGowan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and was committed for examination. The young man said he had not given the draft with any intention of defrauding the house, and that he supposed the draft would be paid as others had been.

Illegal Consular Fees—Protest of New-York Merchants.

The subjoined protest from the New-York merchants was sent to Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, upon the following motion, made in the House Jan. 5, by Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, appearing in the New-York papers of the 6th:

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House whether any Consular officers of the United States have demanded and received, or are now demanding and receiving, for the verification of invoices, fees greater than those provided by law. If so, what Consular officers and what amount received; and that the Secretary also inform the House what Consuls have failed or neglected to make returns, and for how long a time; and that he further inform the House the probable amount now due to the United States in the hands of such officers.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1868.

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:

Sir: We, the undersigned importers of New-York, respectfully draw your attention to a practice instituted by Geo. J. Abbott, late a clerk in the Department of State at Washington, but subsequently appointed United States Consul for Huddersfield, Bradford and Sheffield, and against which we protest, viz.: Of systematically charging, through his Vice-Consuls, the sum of two shillings and sixpence sterling, for the declaration to an invoice in addition to the fee of $2 50 prescribed by law, making the cost amount to 12s. 10d. sterling for the verification, instead of 10s. 4d. sterling, as per circular issued by the Department of State numbered 35, and dated Washington, April 27, 1863, as follows: Fifthly—"By direction of the President, under the provisions of the sixteenth section of the Diplomatic and Consular act, a fee of $2 50 is prescribed for the verification of an invoice. Salaried Consular officers are consequently to charge themselves in their accounts with the Treasury Department with the sum of $2 50 for each and every invoice verified by them, and no Consular officer is permitted, under any pretext, to charge a greater sum. This includes the whole cost of the verification of an invoice in triplicate, and no charge is to be made for forms or postage."

The number of invoices verified at Sheffield has been between 3,000 and 4,000 in years past, but taking 3,000 as the yearly average number for each of the towns of Bradford, Huddersfield and Sheffield, it will be seen that we, and those importing the staples of these places, have paid the enormous sum of $5,467 in gold yearly which has never reached the Treasury, and, in addition thereto, we have paid $22,500 yearly in gold for the fee of $2 50 prescribed by law for the verification of invoices, and in confirmation of which we would refer you to entries at the Custom-houses of the United States of merchandise imported from the three towns before mentioned, and also to the registry of certificated invoices kept at the Consuls' offices.

Considering this imposition an unjust tax, dictated arbitrarily, an abuse of power, and illegal, and as importers placing us unfavorably in the market with competitors importing a similar class of goods from other places and not paying these charges, we beg that an investigation may be made as to the appropriation of this large sum of money received by these Vice-Consuls, and that instructions be sent to Mr. Geo. J. Abbott directing him henceforward to make no greater charge than that prescribed by law, viz.: Two dollars and a half, or its equivalent in English sterling.

We are, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. W. Payne & Co.,
Hermann, Boker & Co.,
Beam & Murray,
H. & J. W. King,
Shethar, Smyth & Co.,
Clark, Wilson & Co.,
F. G. Spencer,
Hyatt & Spencer,
R. W. Booth & Co.,
Read, Halliday & Co.,
Samuel Roosevelt & Co.,
Hoyt, Busick & Co.,
Hubbell & Van Horsen,
Geo. W. Alburtus,
Coffin, Lee & Co.,
Wm. Bryce & Co.,
Wm. Irving.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE INCOME TAX—ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY—THE QUESTION OF APPORTIONMENT—THE OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE LEGAL TENDER CURRENCY AS THE EQUIVALENT OF COIN IN PAYMENT OF DUTIES AND TAXES.

The Pacific Insurance Company vs. Frank Soulé, Collector of Internal Revenue.—This cause comes up on certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of California. The action is to recover the sum of about $7,000 paid by the plaintiff, under protest, to the defendant as Collector of Internal Revenue. The Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district of the plaintiffs, required of the Company a return of the amounts insured, renewed, or continued, the gross amount of the premiums received, and assessments collected by the plaintiff for the month of July, 1866, and the duties accruing thereon under the act of June 30, 1864, and also a list or return of the amount of taxes levied by section 120 of the same act, or the amendment thereto of July 13, 1866, upon dividends, undistributed sums, and income for the preceding quarter; and the Company made returns according to their values in coined money, that being the currency in which the moneys had been received by the plaintiff. The Assistant Assessor added to the amounts returned the alleged difference between legal-tender currency and coined money during the time covered by the returns. This addition was made without the consent and against the protest of the Company, who tendered the sum due upon their return. The tender was refused by the Collector, who seized and took into his possession and advertised for sale certain property of the Company, who, thereupon, under protest, paid the full amount, and commenced this action to recover the difference. Upon the hearing, the Judges were divided in opinion on the following questions, and they were certified to this Court: First—Whether this portion of the ninth section of the Act of Congress, approved July 13, 1866, is to be construed as merely providing a rule as to the currency, in which accounts, returns, and lists are to be stated, with a view of uniformity in keeping the accounts of internal revenue, or whether it is to be construed as denying to a person who has received in coined money, income or other moneys, subject to tax or duty, the right to return the amount thereof in the currency in which it was actually received, and to pay the tax or duty thereon in legal-tender currency, and be construed to require that the difference between coined money and legal-tender currency shall be added to his return, when made in coined money, and that he shall pay the tax or duty upon the amount thus increased. [This act authorized the Assistant Assessor to reduce rates and amounts returned in coin, to their equivalent in legal-tender currency, according to the value of coin in currency, for the time covered by the returns made.] Second—Whether there does not exist between the Government of the United States and the holder of notes of the United States, issued under the authority of the act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862, "to authorize the issue of United States notes," &c., a contract that such notes shall be receivable, dollar for dollar, as the equivalent of coined money, in payment of duties and taxes of the character of those collected from the plaintiff in this case. Third—Whether the portion, above referred to, of the ninth section of the act of July, 1866, if it be construed as making a distinction between coined money and United States notes, under the act of February, 1862, referred to, and as requiring the plaintiff to pay a duty for its receipt in coined money upon a larger sum than that actually received, is not an act impairing the obligation of a contract between the United States and the plaintiff, as the holder of such notes. Fourth—Whether Congress possesses the power to destroy, or repudiate, or impair the obligation of the contract between the United States and the plaintiff, as the holder of such notes. Fifth—Whether the United States notes issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, and held by the plaintiff, are not private property, within the meaning of the fifth article of the amendment to the Constitution, and whether the portion of the ninth section of the act of July, 1866, referred to, if construed as making a distinction between coined money and legal-tender currency, in respect to the payment of such duties as are referred to in this case, and construed as requiring the difference in the market value between coined money and legal-tender currency, to be added to the amounts stated in the returns made by the plaintiff, to pay duty on such increased amount, would not be the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, be unconstitutional and void. Sixth—Whether the taxes paid by the plaintiff, and sought to be recovered back in this action, are not direct taxes within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. Seventh—Whether the amount to be raised by such taxes is not required by the Constitution to be apportioned among the several States, and whether the acts of Congress above referred to, by which said taxes are levied and authorized to be collected without any such apportionment, but according to the rule of uniformity, are not contrary to the Constitution of the United States and void. These questions are argued at great length by counsel for the plaintiffs, particularly the second, and the sixth and seventh, as to the obligation of the Government to receive legal-tender currency as the equivalent of coined money in payment of duties and taxes, and as to the constitutionality of the income tax. The ground of these arguments is suggested by the form of the questions, as certified, and need not be elaborated. The brief of the Government on these points is as follows: As to the second question, it is clear that the plaintiff has been assessed according to law, provided the law is constitutional. But what objection can be urged against the power of Congress to compel all parties in making their returns to state their income, not in coined dollars, but in dollar Treasury notes. These notes are now of less value than gold. It is conceivable that they may one day be above par. Suppose the Government in that case should still adhere to its present system of computing the income tax, and should require payment in Treasury notes instead of coin, there is no constitutional prohibition against collecting taxes in anything beside gold and silver. Congress might doubtless have required income returns to be stated in gold coin values, and the tax assessed in coin, and might then have compelled the party owing the tax to disburse the amount in the purchase of legal tenders, and pay the same to the Collector in satisfaction of the debt. They have accomplished substantially the same result by a less circuitous and more convenient mode of proceeding, and one equally free from any legal objection. As to the sixth and seventh questions; it is said, the tax on incomes is not a "direct tax," within the meaning of the Constitution, and is not subject to the rule of apportionment prescribed by the Constitution. The principle on which the tax is levied is incompatible with the idea of apportionment. On the principle of apportionment according to representation, each inhabitant of the State would pay in proportion to the ratio which the population of his State bears to the population of all the other States; while, on the principle of the income tax law, each resident in the United States pays in proportion to his income, without reference to any other consideration. To say, therefore, that the income tax must be levied according to the rule of apportionment, is to deny Congress the power of levying an income tax. An income tax assessed, not according to income, but according to the ratio borne by the population of the State in which the party taxed resides, to the population of the other States, is a contradiction of terms. The case of Hylton *vs.* The United States (3 Dallas, 171) is cited as conclusive on this point.

The case excites considerable interest, but the general opinion appears to be that there is no danger of any disturbance of the existing practice of the Government by the decision to be made.

John A. Wills, for plaintiff; Mr. Evarts and Mr. Ashton, for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 15.

THE ECKEL-BLAISDELL WHISKY CASE.

The United States vs. Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John McLaren.—At the opening of the Court this morning Patrick Campbell was recalled and again cross-examined by Mr. Knox for the defence. He testified that he did not make an affidavit in regard to the distillery just before Christmas, nor in February; Mr. Leipsiger paid him $62 50 of wages, balance due last June; he had been in Mr. Blaisdell's house, No. 656 Third-avenue; he did not remember saying to Mrs. Blaisdell, "By the holy God I will be revenged on Dr. Blaisdell;" he did not say that unless he was paid he would go to Collector Bailey and have Dr. Blaisdell sent to State Prison; he had made no statements of this kind.

To Mr. Phelps, witness testified that he was taken to Mr. Dittenhoefer's office by direction of Eckel and Blaisdell; Dittenhoefer asked him whether he was engaged by Eckel and Blaisdell and paid wages by them and he answered "yes;" Mr. Dittenhoefer said it would not do to bring in the names of Eckel and Blaisdell in the case; Mr. Leipsiger paid the wages in Blaisdell's house.

John Nunan, carpenter, No. 468 Second-avenue, sworn: He went to work at the distillery in Forty-fifth-street July 15, 1867; he was employed by Dr. Blaisdell; he was to do caulker's work, pattern work, millwright work and repairs, and make himself generally useful; he worked there till March 7, 1868, with the exception of three weeks' absence; he came back on March 30; the distillery began to run somewhere about Aug. 10; he saw the cistern-room opened the first week the distillery ran; Diesendorf opened it; Blaisdell and Eckel were present; the door was fastened with a hasp and staple; the staple was drawn and it was opened; a hose was attached; he did not see it put on, but he saw it after it was on, coming out under the door; the witness described the course of the hose; he cut a hole in the floor by direction of Eckel and Blaisdell; through this hole the hose passed; again he saw the door of the cistern-room opened; it was at night about nine or half-past nine o'clock; the hose was passed down by Jake, the distiller; Dr. Blaisdell carried the hose into the cistern-room; Blaisdell attached it to the receiving tub; he had often seen the cistern-room opened at night when Government officers were not present; he was at work in the distillery the day of the seizure, Nov. 3; a week or two before that he saw the cistern-room open; Diesendorf, the distiller and some of the men were present; after the distillery began to run the second time, on about April 5, in the afternoon, he saw the cistern-room opened; Blaisdell, Eckel, McLaren and some of the men were there; the still was in operation; McLaren opened it with a key and attached the hose; he saw it open several times after that he could not recall; about a week after, at about seven A. M., he saw the door open and saw part of the hose; he did not see it attached or where it went to; McLaren was there; he went to work, at seven o'clock; in April he stopped saw the cistern door open on several mornings when up some holes over the receiving tubs and cut some new ones; he was at the distillery at night about eight or ten days before the last seizure; he was directed by McLaren to remain and bring up some barrels that were to be filled with whisky, and to take down a trap-door on the side of the boiler-shed nearest the river, in the yard; witness had cut that door during the time when the place was idle, a month or more before they started the last time. Blaisdell, Eckel and McLaren were there, but he could not tell which one ordered it to be cut; they said it was to allow a person to escape if any one came to the distillery; on the night referred to a barrel was rolled in through the door into the shed, and there the hose was attached to it, and he saw it half filled with whisky; it was rolled out and witness bunged it up; the hose was turned into one of the mash-tubs in the cellar, and the whisky ran out into the tub; Yates directed this; McLaren was there; Blaisdell was on the dock, about one hundred feet from the distillery; witness saw him talking to two policemen on the dock; he came to the gate of the coal-yard facing in the river, to which witness got through the fence and said: "Hell, you are making too much noise there;" this was about ten o'clock; the hose remained turned into the mash-tubs about five minutes; he saw some kind of liquor running from them; Dr. Blaisdell employed him in July and paid him wages; afterward Tisdale paid him wages; McLaren paid him once, and the last time Mr. Leipsiger paid him in May, in Dr. Blaisdell's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCarthy—The witness said he was now working as a carpenter; he had been subpœnaed four or five times; he had been promised by Mr. Bailey that his wages should be paid him; he had never been requested by Mr. Bailey to sign any paper; about $500 in wages were due him when he left the distillery; he did not expect to get this wages from Mr. Bailey; he had made a statement before the Grand Jury but had made no affidavit; he had signed a paper drawn up by a lawyer of Dr. Blaisdell's; it was at Mr. Dittenhoefer's office, in November, 1867; he signed it in connection with several other workmen of the distillery and the rectifying-house; he did not swear to the statement.

Mr. McCarthy stated that the statement had been lost.

The Court ruled that the contents of the statement could not be proved by the witness at this stage of the case. It must first be shown that the statement could not be produced.

The witness was cross-examined at great length. He denied that he had ever said that the hose alluded to was only for water. The barrel of whisky, before alluded to, was rolled into the coal-yard through a hole in the fence, which was made for the purpose.

To Mr. Phelps—Witness explained that he said to Mr. Bailey that it was not right for him to lose his time in coming to the Court, and Mr. Bailey had told him that he should be remunerated for the time he lost; a short time after the first seizure he went to the law office of Mr. Dittenhoefer; Blaisdell, Eckel and most of the workmen went too; a paper was read to him and the workmen and he signed it; some one asked if they could hold up their hands and swear to it; some held up their hands; he did not; he did not see the paper; he did not know what was done with it; he had had seen the cistern-room open repeatedly, but he could not tell how many times; sometimes he had work to do in the rectifying-house; he did work in both just as it was required, receiving no other pay for his work in the latter than that given him under his general engagement; he understood that they both came under the same head; he saw Dr. Blaisdell pay other workmen in Blaisdell's house.

Q.—Did you ever have any difficulty with either of the defendants?

This was objected to, Mr. Phelps said he proposed to prove that McLaren had assaulted the witness.

The Court ruled that the question was improper.

Hugh Carr, cartman, sworn, testified that he was employed by Dr. Blaisdell before the distillery commenced running to carry whisky, malt, rye, corn, &c., to and from the distillery; he saw Eckel at the distillery about every day, and received orders from him; he saw McLaren there first about a week before the distillery was seized; he saw the cistern-room door open about a week before the first seizure; Diesendorf was present.

Mr. McCarthy said the witness was not in a fit condition to testify.

Mr. McCarthy was called to order for making this remark, and apologized to the Court for it.

The witness continued: The door was opened and a hose was put on by Diesendorf, and put through a hole in the ground; Blaisdell was there more frequently than Eckel; at Blaisdell's house, whither he was called by Blaisdell, the latter asked him if he would go on as night watchman, making it his particular business to look after the hose; this was on a Sunday evening; one night before the first seizure at the distillery Blaisdell opened the cistern-room door with a key; they partly closed the door, and Blaisdell put the hose on in the cistern; only these two were present; they attached the hose to the hydrant in the back yard; Dr. Blaisdell tried to put the hose in the tub and nearly fell in the tub doing it; witness had to do it; then they went to the rectifying-house; Dr. Blaisdell opened the door of it with a key; in there they tried to get whisky or highwine from the receiver in the distillery through the hose; Dr. Blaisdell went home tired, and witness staid and filled four or five barrels with whisky or highwine; the liquor came from the distillery, through the hose, into the rectifying-house; most two weeks before the place was seized he went on as inside watch; before that he was on the outside watch, and was ordered by Dr. Blaisdell to keep an eye out and see that no one looked in through the fence; he told him to have an eye out especially for revenue officers; while on the outside watch he had access to the distillery and to the rectifying-house; he saw the hose in the distillery, hitched it on to the hydrant himself and went around in the rectifying-house and saw the whisky run; he had seen the tap turned in the receivers and went to the rectifying-house and put his hand in the whisky that was running there; he tasted it; when he was cartman he had "ridden" whisky from the distillery and from the rectifying-house both, sometimes fifteen or twenty barrels a day and sometimes forty-five or fifty barrels a day; he had never known of any whisky going into the rectifying-house except from the distillery; on the night of the first seizure he was at the distillery; that night, about nine or ten o'clock, he saw the hose put on and brought down as usual and attached to the hydrant; the officers came about eleven o'clock; witness saw the men at work; he was sitting on a barrel when the watchman came and knocked, and said the officers were coming; he then knew what to do; he had been told, if necessary, to cut the hose; he turned the top off the receivers and cut the hose; he then ran down the back stairs, around by the boilers and to the wagon-house, and cut the hose at the hydrant; he hauled it through the window and threw it into a tub of water; he got all wet with the whisky and changed his coat; he returned up stairs and saw strangers there; after cutting the hose at the cistern-room, he closed the door and tried to lock it, but in his haste did not do so; Jake Libby came and tried to fasten it, but gave the lock a blow and injured it; that night he saw Blaisdell at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, about twelve or one A. M.; two blocks from the distillery, at the corner, he saw four or five men standing—Blaisdell and some of the workmen; witness said: "You'd better go down there; can't you settle that thing?" Blaisdell said: "Oh, that is all right; I'll make them settle for it;" he walked with Blaisdell as far as his house; before that, after the seizure, the witness went to Blaisdell's house and to Eckel's house to notify them of the seizure; in March or April, 1868, he was employed there; in the last week that the distillery was running he saw the steaming-room door opened by McLaren, and also by Yates; Blaisdell was often there; Eckel did not come around as much as the other men at night; he saw the hose put on the same as usual; he heard Dr. Blaisdell say that he "could get along with the officers of the district very well; they would be all right;" Blaisdell had paid him and Liepsinger paid him during the "last run."

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox—The witness testified that he commenced work at the distillery Aug. 2, 1867; when he was on the outside watch he had, sometimes at night, got into the rectifying-house by the door when it was opened for him, and sometimes through the window; he had never gone into the distillery at night except when the door was opened for him from the inside; there was an interval of about two months between the time when he was night watchman outside and when he was night watchman inside; Blaisdell ordered him to go on as night watchman; Blaisdell promised to give him $50 a week, and witness out of this was to hire a man to take care of his horse; this was on a Sunday night; he had seen Eckel there often when the hose was attached to the cistern; he was there one night a little late, and witness had to go as far as Third-avenue with him; he had frequently seen Blaisdell at the distillery as late as half-past eight or nine o'clock, and on a few occasions later.

The Court, at 4 P. M., adjourned till Monday, at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

BANKRUPTCY—NO DISCHARGE OF FRAUDULENT DEBT-FACTOR.

In the Matter of John H. Kimball, Bankrupt.—Nelson, C. J.—The petition in this case seeks a revision of a decision of the District Judge, Southern District of New-York, refusing to discharge Kimball, the bankrupt, from arrest, and also his bail given thereon. He was adjudged a bankrupt on the 26th May, 1868, and the arrest was made on or about the 5th June thereafter. The action was brought in the State Court, and the order of arrest founded on an affidavit setting forth that on the 23d December, 1867, the plaintiff furnished 21,250 pounds of buckwheat flour to Kimball to sell on commission, and remit the proceeds, less the commission. The flour was sold on or about the 20th February, 1868, by the agent, who received therefor $758 79 over and above the commissions, but failed to remit the proceeds, or any part thereof. They were subsequently demanded of him, but he refused to pay, saying he had no means of payment, and had applied the moneys to his own use, and he soon after applied for the benefit of the bankrupt act, and closed his commission business. The application for the discharge is founded on the latter clause of the twenty-sixth section of the act, which provides that "no bankrupt shall be liable to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in any civil action, unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him." Section 33 provides, "That no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act." The District Court held upon the case above made, that the debt was created by the defalcation of the debtor while acting in a fiduciary character, and was one which would not be discharged in bankruptcy; and, hence, refused to discharge the petitioner from arrest. We are inclined to concur in this opinion. We the more readily concur, as the decision of the question by the District Court, in its operation and effect extends only to the matter of arrest, and does not affect the question ultimately to be determined, whether the debt will or will not be discharged in bankruptcy. The simple question here is, under the twenty-sixth section, whether the Court will discharge the bankrupt from arrest during the pendency of the proceedings, and nothing more; and, this must depend upon the case presented upon which the arrest was made in the action in the State Court. And looking at it as thus presented, it seems to us there is great difficulty in saying that the flour was not received and held by the bankrupt in a strictly fiduciary character. The article was placed in his possession, simply to be sold, and to remit the proceeds over and above the commission. The money was not the bankrupt's when received on the sale, but was the money of the owner of the flour. It was a gross breach of trust to apply it to his own use. We have looked at the case of Chapman *vs.* Forsyth et al. (2 How., 20,) but do not regard it as controling the one in hand. The provision in the present act is much broader than that in the act of 1841. Decision of the District Court affirmed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Owen.

United States vs. Hoym.—In this adjourned case, seven witnesses were examined for the defence, the whole testimony turning on the market value of the cigars on which it had been alleged the revenue tax had been evaded.

It was affirmed in the prosecution that Hoym was forced to sell all the cigars he made in 1867 to Freund, the asserted partner of Lichtenstein, on terms far below their value. This he did, in order to save himself from arrest or annoyance by Lichtenstein, who was a Government officer. The defence attempted to prove, by every witness, that the cigars were worth no more than $12 a thousand.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Jr., Deputy United States District-Attorney, upon cross-examination, obtained the confession from each witness, that the cigars were worth $14 to $20.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 14.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke, and Judges Sutherland and George G. Barnard.

SUIT AGAINST THE UNION FERRY COMPANY—ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

Jonathan Osborne, plaintiff and appellant, vs. The Union Ferry Company, defendants and respondents.—This action involves some important principles of law. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are as follow: About 7 o'clock on the evening of February, 1863, the plaintiff, in company with his wife and two step-daughters, left his residence, at No. 121 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, to go to New-York. They crossed over the Fulton Ferry. The Ferry Company at that time were engaged in erecting their new ferry-house, on the New-York side, at the foot of Fulton-street. Upon landing upon this side, the plaintiff with his family passed out of the gate, and in seeking a stage, he stumbled against a guard or prop which had been temporarily placed there by the contractors, the Architectural Iron Works. The result to the plaintiff was a serious fracture of one of his legs. He was confined to his bed for about seven weeks, during which time he expended about $400 in doctors' fees. The night was dark and there were no lights to warn persons that there were obstructions in the way at this particular point. The plaintiff brought the action and sought to recover on the ground that the Ferry Company had been guilty of negligence in not having placed proper and sufficient lights in that immediate vicinity. The defence was a general denial, coupled with an allegation that it was the plaintiff's fault, in that he stumbled over the timber and broke his leg.

The action was tried at Circuit on the 13th of June, 1866, before Mr. Justice Grover and a jury. When the testimony was concluded on the part of the plaintiff, a motion was made by defendants' counsel to dismiss the complaint, which motion was granted. From this decision of the Judge at Circuit the plaintiff took an appeal, and in this way the case came before the Court to-day.

Mr. Clinton, in behalf of the appellant, claimed that the testimony proved beyond all doubt that the plaintiff was entirely free from negligence. His client passed out of the ferry-house in the usual way to get to stages. The night was dark—there was no light, and it was impossible for him to see the piece of timber over which he stumbled. The second point was that the evidence showed that the defendants were guilty of gross negligence in not providing lights so that passengers at night passing out of the ferry-house, could see the timber or prop which supported the cornice of the new ferry-house. Again, the defendants as common carriers were bound to use the highest degree of human foresight and skill to provide for the safety of their passengers, while only ordinary prudence is required of the passenger. The defendants could not shift the liability for injuries sustained by the plaintiff upon the Architectural Iron Works by reason of the fact that they, under a written contract with the Ferry Company, were then erecting the ferry-house.

Counsel for the Ferry Company contended that the relation of master and servant did not exist in this instance as between the Company and the Architectural Iron Works; that if, as a matter of law, the plaintiff had a remedy at all, it was against the contractors, the Architectural Iron Works, as their employes. The case of Blake *vs.* Ferris, a well-known authority in such cases, was cited in support of this position. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For the plaintiff and appellant, Mr. Henry L. Clinton; for the Ferry Company, Mr. B. D. Silliman.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

James Gardner, an attorney and counselor, late of the State of Georgia, was to-day admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State, on motion of Counselor Jacob Valentine.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 15.

Before Judges Monell and Jones.

THE LYRIC HALL FIRE.

John Doupé vs. Sidney C. Genin.—This case, heretofore published, and which involved a question of damages to the business of plaintiff, who occupied a store under Lyric Hall at the time of its injury by fire, and for which damage, and interruption to his business, both by the fire and during subsequent repairs, plaintiff recovered a judgment, came up yesterday.

Appeal and argument was had on irregularity in the Judge's charge, and also on the law of the case. The cause was argued by John E. Parsons on behalf of defendant-appellant, and by Judge Emot on behalf of plaintiff-respondent. Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—January, 1869.

Before First Judge Daly, and Judges Brady and Barrett.

AWARD OF ARBITRATORS—ITS EFFECTS.

Alexander Turnbull et al., plaintiffs and respondents, vs. John T. Martin, defendant and appellant.—The following opinion is of so much interest to the public in general that we publish it in full. The facts are sufficiently stated by the Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court:

Barrett, J.—This case comes before us upon an appeal from a judgment entered on the award of arbitrators. The arbitration bonds were executed after the joining of issue between the parties in an action brought in this Court. The dispute was in respect to a quantity of flannel, and the bonds provided for the submission of all the matters arising under the pleadings to two dry goods merchants, one chosen by each of the parties, with the additional proviso that the umpire, in case of disagreement, should also be chosen from among the dry goods commission merchants. The arbitrators were attended by the respective parties in person, and without counsel, and thus the whole matter was completely withdrawn from the Court and placed exclusively in the hands of laymen, specially chosen by the parties from the class most conversant with the subject matter of the controversy. The award was in favor of the plaintiffs, and was made without disagreement, and consequently without the necessity of calling in an umpire. An award, under such circumstances, should not be lightly disturbed; certainly not without some evidence of fraud, corruption, partiality or unfairness. Nothing of the kind is suggested here, and the only grounds upon which a reversal is claimed are, first, that the arbitrators received as testimony on the plaintiff's behalf some *ex parte* affidavits, and, second, that they refused to permit the defendant to inspect those parts of the plaintiff's books in respect to which testimony was being given. These objections are not well founded in fact, as will presently be shown; but were they clearly established, the acts complained of do not amount to such misconduct or misbehavior as would justify us in setting aside the award. The statute, by these terms, "misconduct" and "misbehavior," (2 R. S., 542, sec. 10,) contemplates acts evincing unfairness, or contrary to all the principles of a just proceeding, such as those discountenanced in Walker *vs.* Frobisher, 6 Ves., 70, and in Knowlton *vs.* Mickles, 29 Barb., 465, and not mere errors of judgment, however great. (Smith *vs.* Cutler, 10 Wend., 589; Ketchum *vs.* Woodruff, 24 Barb., 147; Cranston *vs.* the heirs of Kenny, 9 Johns, 212; Herrick *vs.* Blair, 1 Johns, Ch. R., 101.) Arbitrators are bound by no technical legal rules. They have a right to proceed informally and in such a manner as, without violating those self-evident and fundamental principles upon which every fair investigation must be conducted, best tend to enlighten their judgment and enable them, in their way, to arrive at the truth and merits of the controversy. The rule which would vitiate an award whenever affidavits are, although openly and without any unfair or dishonest purpose, received by the arbitrators and estimated according to the value which their judgment may place upon them, would produce the same result, were the decision partially based upon a personal inspection, by the arbitrators themselves in the presence of both parties, of the goods or articles claimed to be inferior. The short answer to all the arguments adduced in support of such a rule is, that the parties have agreed to remove their controversy from the regular tribunals where justice is administered in an orderly manner and in accordance with precise and well-settled rules, and have submitted to such judgment as their chosen merchant-peers may pronounce after a simple and informal investigation, conducted according to the layman's ideas of common sense, and at which honesty and impartiality are alone contracted for or desired. These views are based upon the assumed correctness of the facts stated in the defendant's affidavit. His statements, however, are explicitly denied by the plaintiff, Turnbull, who explains that the affidavits were merely marked by the arbitrators for identification, and that the question whether they were to be entirely disregarded or received for what they were worth was reserved. There is no evidence as to the final disposition of this question, and thus it does not appear that the affidavits were ever in reality considered. The point in respect to the books is met by the same plaintiff, who states, in answer to the averment upon that head in the defendant's affidavit, that the arbitrators did "allow him, (the defendant) if he wished, to inspect all the entries as to which evidence was given." The remaining objection, that the arbitrators refused to receive evidence on behalf of the defendant, as to the contents of the books, is not substantiated even by the defendant; for he merely says that he desired to introduce such evidence, without intimating, however, that he expressed his desire or that it was refused. The judgment and order denying the motion to vacate the award should be affirmed with costs.

The Manhattan Insurance Company, appellants vs. James Clark, respondent.—This action involves a recovery on a marine policy of insurance for $6,000 on the steamer *Annie*, and comes up on appeal on numerous exceptions to the admission of testimony on the trial before Judge Daly and a jury, where a judgment was rendered in favor of respondent. The cause was argued and decision reserved.

Mr. Scudder for appellants; Mr. L. B. Marsh for respondent.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 15.

Before Judge Brady.

A FAMILY JAR.

George Campbell vs. George W. Carter.—This was an application by Campbell for an injunction against Carter, who is his father-in-law, and grows out of the following state of facts as disclosed by the affidavits in the case. On the 30th of November, 1867, Campbell was married to Louisa, daughter of Carter, with whom he appeared to live happily until about the time of the birth of a son, July 23, 1868, when his wife left him and went to her father's house, where she was at the time of the commencement of this proceeding.

Campbell now moves for an injunction to restrain his father-in-law from *influencing* his daughter to remain away from her husband. Affidavits in reply, by both father-in-law and wife, set up in opposition, that there has been no restraint or influence used to keep her separate from her husband, but that he was of dissolute habits, &c., and when he reformed she was willing to live with him again. On this state of facts, his honor, Judge Brady denied the motion for an injunction, whereupon Campbell's counsel made application that an order be issued giving him the privilege of visiting his child, on which the decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, &c., *vs.* The Village of New-Brighton; motion to change the venue granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Sunderland *vs.* Westcott; motion granted.

Weis *vs.* Willing; order granted.

In the matter of Henry Moore; motion granted.

Hurd *vs.* Bohuet, (three cases;) motion denied with $5 costs.

Little *vs.* Goldstein; motion to vacate order granted with $10 costs.

Lindman *vs.* The Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore; in this case the following opinion was rendered: the anonymous case in 6 Cowan, p. 41, and the case of Tyler *vs.* Etna Insurance Company, 2 Wend., 280, both decide that an action on a policy of insurance is not entitled to precedence in trial, within the provisions of the statute of 1825, upon which the motion is based, and those decisions are conclusive upon this motion. Motion denied, with $7 costs.

By Judge McCunn.

William Gregory *vs.* Sarah Gregory; Adjourned to 25th inst., at 12 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge Brady.

Schultz *vs.* Disch; motion for receiver denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

The Court presented its usual crowded appearance yesterday. Many prisoners were present, but the sentences of several were postponed.

Garrett Baldwin was indicted for felonious assault and battery, in having stabbed Officer McCormick three times with a knife in Greenwich-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Smith was charged with burglary. He had broken open a fruit store and stolen fifty cents' worth of figs before detection. His sentence was two years and six months in the State Prison.

Robert Conroy pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, but urged that he was intoxicated at the time, to a degree that induced delirium tremens the following morning. His young wife was present crying bitterly. Counsel for the prisoner read letters from several parties, lauding his previous character, and sentence was reserved until the trial of Robert Mott and Thos. Kelley, his alleged confederates.

George Williams, a middle-aged man with a good countenance, but evidently accustomed to drinking, pleaded guilty to burglary, but offered intoxication as a plea. His character had been hitherto good, and he was remanded until he could bring witnesses in regard to it.

Adjourned until Monday at 11.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15, 1869.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62...c	112⅞
40,000	do...b3	112⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65.	109⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c	108⅞
50,000	do	108⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	108⅞
1,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L., R.	108⅞
10,000	do...bet. call	108⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	70
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅝
10,000	do...2d call	69⅞
15,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57⅞
10,000	do	57⅞
20,000	do	58⅞
30,000	do...bet. call	58
10,000	do	58⅞
10,000	do	59
7,000	Va. St 6s, new	61
7,000	do	62
5,000	do	62⅞
14,000	do...bet. call	64⅞
3,000	do...2d call	67
10,000	N. Car. 6s	66
25,000	do	65⅞
5,000	do	65⅞
2,000	do	65⅞
20,000	N. Car. 6s. new	63
10,000	do	63⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅞
10,000	Al. St. 8s, bds	89
10,000	Ala. St. 5s	63
30,000	La. 8s, L. Bds. 2d call	80
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	68
2,000	Erie 3d M	92⅞
20,000	C. & N. W. C. C. Bds.	92⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	92⅞
10,000	N. J. R. R., 6s. 78	93
15,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	77
10,000	Gt. East. 2d M.	78⅞
1,000	C. & R. I. & P.R. R. 7s	94
1,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s	110
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	95
2,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	99⅞
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	79⅞
5,000	do	79⅞
11,000	do	80
20,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	79⅞
2,000	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	54
1,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	89
10	Continental Bank	98⅞
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	105⅞
6	Ninth Nat Bank	109
200	Canton Co	55
400	do	54⅞
11	do...bet. call	51
100	do...2d call	55
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26
100	U. S. Ex	45

175	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. ex-div.	127
50	do	127½
50	do	127¾
200	West. U. Tel	33⅞
100	do	33⅞
100	do...b30	34
10	Pacific Mail	123⅞
100	do	123
500	Adams Ex	51⅞
100	do	51⅞
50	Amer. Ex. bet. call	38
5	do	40
100	N. Y. Cen	158
100	do...b10	158⅞
20	Erie	38⅞
50	do...2d call	39
100	Erie Pr	63
50	N. Y. & N. H	145
200	Reading	95⅞
200	do...b30	96⅞
400	do	96
100	Ohio & Miss	34
200	Han. & St. Jo	106
200	Harlem...bet. call	132
100	do	132⅞
5	Mich. Cen	116
300	Mich. So	90⅞
10	Ill. Cen	143⅞
100	do...b10	143⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
400	do	87⅞
50	do	87⅞
100	Chic. & N. W	82⅞
50	Chi. & N. W. Pf	88⅞
100	do	88⅞
200	Clev. & Tol	103⅞
200	do	103⅞
15	Lake Shore	101
100	Chi. & R. I	129
90	do	128⅞
17	do	128⅞
134	Chi., Bur. & Q	195
100	Mil. & St. P	74⅞
100	do	74⅞
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	94
100	do...b10	94⅞
400	T., W. & W	63
400	do...b30	63⅞
6	New-Jersey Cen	115
50	do	115⅞
20	T., W. & W., Pf	76
80	P., Ft. W. & C	120⅞
200	do	120⅞
100	do	120⅞
100	Del., L. & W., bet. call	120⅞
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	66
100	do	66⅞
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf	107
78	do	108
17	do	107⅞
200	C., C., Cin. & I. C.	47⅞

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	111
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C	112⅞
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	112⅞
20,300	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	109⅞
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64	108⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 new	108
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅞
15,000	do...c	108⅞
10,000	do...b3	108⅞
10,000	do	108⅞
25,600	do...b5	108⅞
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	108⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅞
12,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	101⅞
4,000	do	101⅞
10,000	do	101⅞
10,000	do	101⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s new	69⅞
1,000	do	69½
5,000	do	69⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x c.	68⅞
18,000	Virginia 6s, new.	62⅞
40,000	do	62⅞
10,000	St. 6s, x coupon	59
2,000	N. C. State 6s.	65⅞
3,000	do.. bet. call	66
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, new	63⅞
10,000	Ga. St. 7s, bt. call	92
11,000	C., C. & I. R. 1st.	79⅞

200	Canton Co	55
300	West. U. T	34
25	Quick. M. Co	22⅞
20	P. M. St. Co	122
100	do	122⅞
200	Adams Ex	51⅞
400	do	51⅞
100	do...b30	51⅞
100	do...b30	52
200	Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅞
300	N. Y. Central	159⅞
8	Mich. Cen	119
100	do	118⅞
200	Mich. So. & N. I	90⅞
85	do	91
10	do	91⅞
100	Ill. Central	144⅞
500	Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf	88⅞
1000	Clev. & Tol	104
200	Mil. & St. P	75
50	Mil. & St. P., Pf	94⅞
100	do	94
25	Tol., W. & W	63
8	Tol. W. & W. Pf	74
100	do	76
168	P. Ft. W. & C	120
100	Alt. & T. H	40⅞
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	67⅞
500	do	67½
100	do...b30	67½
100	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	48

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-coup	70
25,000	do	69⅞
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅞
5,000	La. 6s, Levee	67½
100	Adams Ex	51
100	do	51⅞
20	Amer. Ex	40
400	Canton Co...b3	55⅞
200	do	55⅞
100	do...c	55⅞
50	Pac. Mail	123
300	do	123⅞
500	N. Y. Cen	158⅞
600	Erie	38⅞
200	Tol., W. & W...b10	63⅞
100	do	63⅞
200	do	63½
400	Mil. & St. P. Pr	94⅞
500	do...b10	94⅞
500	do	94⅞
1200	do	94⅞
600	do	94⅞
200	do	94⅞
1100	Ohio & Miss	34
500	do...b10	34
200	do...c	33⅞

400	Reading	96
100	Alton & T. H. Pf	66
1200	Mich. So. & N. I	90⅞
400	Pittsburg	86⅞
300	do	87
100	do	87⅞
1200	do	87⅞
200	do	87⅞
600	do	87⅞
1200	do	87⅞
600	do	87⅞
200	do...c	87⅞
400	Clev. & Tol	104
600	Rock Island	129
100	do	129⅞
200	do	129⅞
200	do...c	129⅞
200	N. W. Pfd	88⅞
500	do	88⅞
600	do...c	88⅞
300	do	88⅞
800	Fort Wayne	121
300	do	120⅞
400	do	120⅞
300	do	120⅞
300	Northwestern...c	82⅞
800	do	83

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	69⅞
5,000	Va. 6s, new	62⅞
300	Adams Ex	51
300	Mariposa Pref	21
100	Mer. Un. Ex	13⅞
100	Pac. Mail	122⅞
400	N. Y. Cen	158
600	do...c	158⅞
200	do...b3	158⅞
1800	do	158⅞
300	do...b3	158⅞
500	do	158⅞
500	do	158⅞
1500	do	159
400	do	159⅞
400	do	159⅞
200	West. U. T...b3	34
100	do...c	33⅞
1400	Erie	38⅞
200	Reading...c	95⅞
200	do	95⅞
300	T., W. & W	63⅞
500	do	63⅞

100	Alt. & T. H	40
600	Mil. & St. P	75
900	Fort Wayne	120
100	do	119⅞
200	do...b3	120
200	do...s60	117
400	Ohio & Miss	33⅞
100	do	33⅞
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	66⅞
200	Mich. So. & N. I	90⅞
100	do...c	90⅞
600	Pittsburg	87⅞
900	do	87⅞
1200	do	87⅞
200	do...c	87⅞
400	do...b3	87⅞
200	Clev. & Tol	104⅞
200	Rock Island	128⅞
1800	do	128⅞
500	Northwestern	83
400	do	82⅞
900	N. Western Pf	88⅞
200	do...c	88⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅞
6	U. S. Express	45
100	Mer. U. Ex	14
100	Canton Co	55⅞
100	do...b30	55⅞
100	Pacific Mail	122⅞
600	N. Y. Cen	159⅞
300	do...b3	159⅞
100	do...b10	159⅞
100	do	159⅞
500	Erie	38⅞
100	Erie Pf	63⅞
800	Reading	96
200	do...b3	96⅞
300	Alt. & T. H	41⅞
100	do	41
100	Alt & T. H. Pf	67⅞
300	T., W. & W. Pf	77
500	Mil. & S. P. Pf	94⅞
200	do	94⅞

100	Mil. & St. P	75⅞
300	Fort Wayne	120⅞
100	do	120⅞
200	Ohio & Miss	34
200	do	33⅞
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	91
1200	Pittsburg	88⅞
400	do...b3	88⅞
200	do	88⅞
100	do	88⅞
200	Cleve. & Tol	104
600	Rock Island	129
200	do	129⅞
200	do	129⅞
400	Northwestern	83⅞
200	do	83⅞
200	Nor. West. Pf	89
800	do	89⅞
500	do	89⅞
200	do...s3	89⅞

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of December have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the entire Calendar year 1868, in comparison with 1867.

The Import Entries for December, 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Dec., 1868.	Dec., 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$7,458,965	$6,416,343
Dutiable, bonded	5,325,282	5,931,115
Free goods	847,350	765,106
Total Dec. entries	$13,631,597	$13,132,564

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $891,490, against $263,016 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $5,675,429, or $350,147 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $13,981,744, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $6,327,301, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 45¼ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in December, 1867, was $12,893,688, and the Customs $5,276,301.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the Calendar years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

	1868. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1867. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Total entries	$244,105,445	$249,342,136
Total marketed	$239,435,203	$243,373,858
Customs paid	113,296,712	114,085,990
Average tariff	47.44 ⅌ cent.	47 ⅌ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the year 1868 $7,085,389, against $3,306,339 in 1867.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the Calendar Years of 1867 and 1868 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1868. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1867. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
January	$15,265,750	$21,145,060
February	20,154,169	26,077,432
March	23,117,506	25,615,762
April	20,757,971	20,872,854
May	20,174,826	19,824,798
June	16,228,563	16,900,706
July	20,117,928	19,364,142
August	24,509,957	24,992,548
September	26,509,857	28,938,304
October	21,482,095	18,708,047
November	17,136,337	15,653,377
December	13,981,744	12,893,688
Total for year	$239,435,203	$243,373,858

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, actually received on Foreign Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$7,128,426	July	$9,237,320
February	9,698,782	August	11,995,596
March	11,185,861	September	12,916,182
April	10,023,020	October	10,069,177
May	8,722,456	November	7,308,556
June	7,676,200	December	6,327,301
Total New-York duties collected			$113,296,712
Miscellaneous outport Customs			3,175,182
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office.			$116,471,894

The Export Clearances to Foreign ports from New-York for the month of December were:

	Dec., 1868.	Dec., 1867.
Domestic Produce	$14,532,280	$13,442,177
Foreign reëxported	455,005	615,809
Gold and Silver	1,717,905	6,854,648
Total Dec. clearances	$16,705,190	$20,912,634

The Exports of all descriptions from New-York for the calendar years 1868 and 1867 were as follows:

	1868. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1867. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Domestic Produce	$156,125,995	$178,210,409
Foreign reëxported	7,990,524	8,579,616
Gold and Silver	70,841,599	51,801,948
Total for year	$234,958,118	$238,591,973

The rate of Money to-day to the Brokers is 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest. The market works comfortably at this rate, but there is no decided superabundance in the offerings from lenders. The exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent. are made at the close of the day, when balances are left with the dealers in the Public Funds and other leading Stock Exchange firms over night. The discount on select names to Merchant paper is 7 ⅌ cent. at Bank, and 8@9 ⅌ cent. on the Street.

The sales of Gold to-day are at 136⅜@136¼@136½ ⅌ cent. The price is maintained with some firmness by the speculators for the rise, but less disposition was shown than on yesterday to make a further advance, owing to the easier appearance of Exchange.

The foreign exchanges to-day, on the actual transactions for Saturday's mail, indicate no real strength in the market, and the prospect of an export of Gold Coin is less immediate than at the beginning of the week, when credits on London were settled on the basis of 109⅝@¾ for 60-day Bills. The transactions to-day were all the way from 109⅝ ⅌ cent. net to 109¾ ⅌ cent. net. The Bills of the Bank of California and of the Asiatic and American Bank are reported at the last-mentioned figure. Other Prime Bills have been done at 109¾ ⅌ cent. and 109⅞ less a sixteenth brokerage. Short sight Bills have been done at 110¼@110⅜ ⅌ cent. The course of the Exchanges at California, influenced by the direct shipments of Gold and Silver to China and Japan, and of Wheat and Flour to England, has not only diminished the shipments of Bullion in New-York, but has thrown upon this market, through the various Banking agencies, an increased amount of London Exchange; so that the effect upon the export demand for Gold here is substantially the same as though the receipts of treasure from San Francisco had increased instead of being lessened as compared with former seasons.

The Customs Duties this week, in Gold, will amount at New-York to nearly two and a half million of dollars, which is largely above the average of last January, and the increase affords an encouraging sign of a good Spring trade in Dry-Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. In the line of General Merchandise, embracing Sugars, Coffee, Metals, Teas, Hides, &c., the present proportion of importation is 68 ⅌ cent. of the whole to 32 ⅌ cent. of Foreign Dry Goods, as against 58 ⅌ cent. and 42 ⅌ cent. respectively two years ago, before the 5 ⅌ cent. internal tax on Domestic Manufactures was taken off in July, 1866, and the additional duties were levied in March, 1867, on Wool and the fabrics of which Wool and Worsted are the component parts.

The Customs received at the Treasury to-day amount to $447,000, and the Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out to $377,000.

In the Public Funds the additional advance to-day was on the old 5-20s of 1865, May and November Interest, and on the Currency 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds issued to the Pacific Roads. The latter sold at 101⅞ ⅌ cent. and accrued Interest. The 5-20s of 1867, January and July Interest, were steady at 108⅜ ⅌ cent., on a good demand at the counters of the principal dealers. The 10-40s were a fraction easier, and the old 5-20s of 1862 barely steady. The general market was reported firm at the close of business.

In the Southern State Bonds an increased interest was manifested, especially in Virginias and North Carolinas, while the advance of yesterday in Tennessees was not quite supported. For the Alabama 8 ⅌ cents 89 ⅌ cent was paid and bid, and Georgia 7 ⅌ cents brought 92 ⅌ cent. The new Virginias advanced to 62⅞ ⅌ cent. and the old to 59 ⅌ cent. Another rise was had on Louisianas—68 ⅌ cent. for the Levee 6 ⅌ cents and 80 for the Levee 8 ⅌ cents. The old State 6 ⅌ cents 72½@73 ⅌ cent.

The Railway market, as on yesterday, was somewhat irregular through the day, showing occasional signs of some weakness in the present extraordinary Bull movement—extraordinary in view of the very recent pressure in the Money market and present full rates of Interest paid to carry Stocks—but these soon gave way before fresh orders to buy, and at the close of the day the general run of prices on the New-York and Western Roads was quite up to the closing figures of Thursday. The Miscellaneous Shares were not so strong by ¼@½ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. Large orders appeared late in the day to buy New-York Central and Rock Island, which imparted general strength to the Railways. There was a further rise in Louisiana Bonds to 68⅛ for the 6s, and 80⅞ for the 8s, Levee Loans, and 73⅛ for the old State 6 ⅌ cents. Gold steady at 136⅜.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅜
American Gold Coin	135⅞	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅞	69⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	57⅞	59
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅞	66
New-York Central	158⅞	160⅛
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	96	96
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅞	129⅞
Northwest Common	82⅞	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅞	89
Michigan Southern	90⅞	91
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	121	120⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	123	122⅞
St. Paul Prefered	94⅞	94⅞
St. Paul Common	74⅞	75⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	63⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	104	104

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of the day:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	110⅞	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	112⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	112	5-20 reg., 1868	108
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅞	5-20 coup. 1868	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅞	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	112⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	108⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup. 1874	116
5-20 reg., 1865	109	10-40 reg.	104⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅞	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 coup. '65, n. is	108⅞	6s currency	100⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108⅞	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	69⅞
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅞	Virginia 6s., ex c.	59
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal. 1870	109½	Virginia 6s., n. bds	62⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1872	102	Georgia 6s	82
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1873	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1874	102	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1875	102	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1877	102	Missouri 6s	87⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1878	102	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87⅞
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft '60	99	Louisiana 6s	73
Illinois cou. '79 aft. '62	99⅞	Louisiana levee bds	68
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅞	California 7s	128
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅞	California 7s, large b'ds	128
Illinois coupon bonds 1877	99⅞	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅞	Rhode Island 6s	99
Illinois War Loan	99⅞	Alabama 5s	69⅞
Indiana 5 ⅌ ct	87⅞	Alabama 8s	89⅞
Tennessee 6s, ex c	69⅞		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Market	112
Manhattan	140	Shoe and Leather	127
Merchants'	120	Corn Exchange	130
Mechanics'	128	Continental	98
America	145	St. Nicholas	109
Phenix	108⅞	Import'rs. & Traders'	127
Mechanics' & Trad's.	125	Park	150
National	110	Central National	105⅞
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	102⅞
State of New-York	112	Ninth National	109
Bank of the Republic	122	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96⅞	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Ex. bds.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
Erie 1st M. ext	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	76⅞
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78⅞
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	88	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	87	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subscr'n	87	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	101	Chi. R. I. & P.	95⅞
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	106	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅞
Harlem 1st M.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94⅞
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101⅞
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96⅞
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92⅞
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Pacific Rts. guar. by Mo.	80⅞	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	114½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Chi. & Alton inc.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	76⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98⅞	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90⅞
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	92⅞	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	78⅞

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,369,336. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	862	$150,576	238	$95,915	409	$158,344
Man. of Cotton	1,001	280,172	206	60,333	245	60,842
Man. of Silk	311	224,738	136	182,269	54	64,270
Man. of Flax	1,203	185,550	306	100,145	548	127,966
Miscellaneous	398	104,326	373	35,312	40	10,996
Total	3,276	$945,362	1,259	$423,974	1,296	$422,418
		423,974				945,362
Total entered		$1,369,336	Total marketed			$1,376,780

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,846,359 30; total payments, $1,149,767 67; balance, $82,060,119 45. The receipts include for Customs, $447,000; for Gold Notes, $1,617,000.

The New-Bedford *Standard* contains a review of the whaling business of the year 1868, from which it appears that last year has been a moderately successful one.

Some splendid voyages have been returned, many fairly remunerative, and a few have been almost total failures. The Sperm whalers have hardly realized expectations, except in a few instances of extraordinary catches on the New-Zealand ground and in the Atlantic Ocean. The Arctic right whaling fleet, considerably reduced in numbers from the previous year, and which in the first of the season looked as though it would meet with total failure, came out of the sea with flying colors, having made a successful season's work after the middle of August, at least by the vessels which remained on the ground.

Sperm Oil was much lower than in the previous year, but the price of Whale Oil has been better, and from present appearances will continue to be so the coming year. Whalebone has not brought quite so good price as it did in 1867.

The whaling fleet of New-Bedford now consists of 40 ships, 133 barks, 1 brig, 4 schooners—a total tonnage of 50,520, showing a decrease from the previous year of 2,123 tons.

The ports now engaged in the whaling business are: New-Bedford, Fairhaven, Marion, Dartmouth, Westport, Holmes' Hole, Edgartown, Nantucket, Provincetown, Wellfleet, Boston, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, Groton, New-London, New-York, Sag Harbor, San Diego, San Francisco.

The following statistics of the whaling fleet in the United States on the 1st of January, for twenty years, are interesting, as showing the extent and decline of the whaling business:

	Ships, Barks and Steamers.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Tonnage.
1845	643	35	17	218,655
1846	678	35	22	233,189
1847	670	31	21	230,218
1848	621	22	16	210,663
1849	581	21	12	196,110
1850	510	20	13	171,484
1851	506	20	30	173,737
1852	563	29	38	195,906
1853	604	32	35	208,202
1854	612	30	41	211,837
1855	594	22	37	203,164
1856	589	24	32	201,068
1857	598	26	44	206,690
1858	590	23	52	204,871
1859	564	23	47	196,649
1860	511	23	44	178,376
1861	460	18	43	160,280
1862	370	12	41	127,619
1863	305	10	42	104,530
1864	261	6	43	90,154
1865	231	7	46	81,784
1866	206	8	64	70,293
1867	226	13	85	75,608
1868	229	21	92	76,696
1869	225	24	89	74,199

Sperm Oil went up from an average of 63c. ⅌ gallon in 1844 to an average of $2 56¼ in 1866. It is now quoted at $1 76. Whale Oil, which averaged 30½c. in 1841, went up to an average of $1 82½ in 1864. It is now less than $1. Whalebone in 1841 averaged 19c. ⅌ lb., but in 1864 it rose to an average of $1 82½. It is quoted at present at about $1 02. The stock of Oil in first hands consists of 13,000 bbls. Sperm, 16,700 Whale and 200,000 lbs. Bone, against a stock in 1868 of 7,994 bbls. Sperm, 31,697 Whale and 274,283 lbs. Bone. Although the stock of Sperm Oil on hand Jan. 1 was nearly twice as much as at the same time last year, it is not large, and will not be greatly increased for several months. The small stock of Whale Oil, with a less amount to be imported the coming year than last, (from 50,000 to 60,000 barrels being the estimated importation,) will tend to keep up the price, while Whalebone is probably as low as we shall see it the coming year. The importation of Sperm Oil the present year is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 barrels, the catchings now on shipboard being about 30,000 barrels.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1869.

SIR: It is reported to this office that receipts for pew rents, &c., in fact receipts issued by religious and charitable institutions in Boston are issued without stamps, under the impression that they are exempt. You will please take steps to correct the error. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WM. H. McCARTNEY, Esq.,
Collector, Boston, Mass.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, n. e. corner 91st-st., 102.4x201.8x142.3x202.5	$52,500
Bowery, e. s., 40 ft. s. of Broome-st., 75.8x20x75.1x20.1	[illegible]
Canal-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 40x25	12,750
Eldridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x87.6	10,250
Forsyth-st., [illegible]	13,000
Forsyth-st., n. s., lot No. 289, and part of No. 263, Delancey estate, [illegible]	25,500
Harlem Commons, lot No. 115, 21.3x75	24,500
Harlem Commons, lots Nos. 229 and 270, 50x100	24,000
Wooster-st., w. s., 168.6 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25.4x100	nom.
7th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x74.10	22,000
9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., [illegible]	17,000
12th-st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x103.3	17,000
12th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, [illegible]	12,500
39th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 7th-av., [illegible]	12,200
42d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x98.9	4,500
44th-st., n. s., 179.4 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.8x100	15,000
54th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 4th-av., [illegible]	16,800
54th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x100.5	18,000
55th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., [illegible]	30,000
62d-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17x100.5	11,700
69th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 9th-av., [illegible]	250
78th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	7,000
85th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x201.5	4,750
92d-st., n. s. 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 150x100	25,000
116th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 125x100.11	nom.
116th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	
117th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 150x201	28,000
119th-st., n. s., 221.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.9x99.11	8,000
120th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11	nom.
120th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.9x100.11	11,500
129th-st., s. s., 223 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x99.11	7,800
Lexington-av., w. s., 21.1 ft. n. of 53d-st., 21x68	26,000
Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 50x95	27,000
65th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100	
1st-av., s. e. corner of 87th-st., 100.8x108	13,000
2d-av., e. s., 98.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 20x64	19,400
10th-av., s. e. corner of 80th-st., 25x102.2	45,000

Leases Recorded.

Baxter-st., Nos. 10 and 12, 3 years, per year	$2,800
Baxter-st., No. 10, 3 years, per year	1,300
Chatham-st., w. s., 94.9 ft. n. of Mott, 27x124.9x24.1 x132.6, 21 years, per year	3,500
13th-st., Nos. 249½ and 251, parts of buildings, 5 years, per year	312
3d-av., No. 336, 4 years and 6 months, per year	900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bridge-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 25x50	$8,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	4,100
Ewen-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 25x100	8,400
Graham-st., e. s., 162 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 5x 87.10	1,400
Marshall-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	2,575
Meserole-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	3,000
Marcy-av., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 44x100	4,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 306.4 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 107.2x164.6x116.6x119	1,300
Sackett-st., w. s., 225 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	1,325
Sackett-st., w. s., 245 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	1,300
Sackett-st., w. s., 265 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 100x100	6,000
Smith and Union sts., n. e. corner, 20x80	900
Union-st., n. s., 600 ft. e. of Classon-av., 181x[illegible]	3,500
Van Buren-st., s. s., 381.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., [illegible]	6,800
North 2d and Lorrimer sts., s. w. cor., 75x84.6	4,150
4th-st., w. s., 125 ft. e. of Meserole-st., 25x100	1,600
South 8th-st., s. s., 103.4 ft. e. of 2d-st., 24x90	2,000
39th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	250
Bushwick-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Withers-st., 25x95	625
Butler-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100	1,550
DeKalb and Portland avs., s. e. cor., 98.1x43.9x90.5 x39	5,710
Division-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Hale-av., 25x100	200
Fulton and Miller-avs., s. w. cor., 50x100	4,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 75x100	4,200
Lafayette-av., s. s., 333 ft. w. of Throop-av., 56.3x100	2,700
Portland-av., e. s., 123 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22.4x100	1,900
Portland-av., w. s., 241.7 ft. n. of Park-av., 19.5x85	950
Tompkins-av., e. s., 75 ft n. of Madison-st., 25x100	4,000
5th-av. and 7th-st., n. corner, 87.6x80x22.6x142.10x 100x222.10	nom.
6th-av. and 7th-st., s. e. corner, 50x97.10	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Bushwick-av., n. s., between Casper-av., Furman-st. and Bushwick-lane, 15 acres, 2 years, per year	$350
Fulton-st., No. 267, 5 years, per year	5,340
Flushing-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Schenck-st., 10 years, per year	900
7th-av. and 1st-st., s. e. cor., store, 5 years, per yr.	3,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

State-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Farrington-st., 50x125	$1,000
State-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Farrington-st., 50x125	1,000
Washington-st., n. s., adjoining Veder's	2,250

Newtown.

Green-st., w. s., lots No. 451, 452, each 50x100	$315
Jamaica and Newtown road, adjoining Dorge's, 6½ acres	4,300

College Point.

Lots No. 134, 135, map Strattonport, each 50x100	$655
Salt meadow, adjoining Rowe's, 3 acres	88

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Mount Kisco to Geo. Hubbel's road, e. s., ¼ acre	$10,750

East Chester.

Union-st., e. s., lot No. 26, West Mount Vernon, 75x135	$50
4th-av., w. s., —— lot ——, 25x105	1,000

Morrisania.

Franklin-av., s. e. s., 290 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 108x 300	$4,250
Washington-av., e. s., part of lot No. 66, 50x135	2,400
East 7th-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. s. of Boston road, 50 x150	1,400
133d-st., s. s., 74 ft. w. of Willis-av., 30x50	3,500

Ossining.

Old Post road, w. s., 9 63-100 acres, C. Kenney's property	$10,500

Yonkers.

Yonkers to Williamsbridge road, Locust Farm, 105 acres	$126,000
Old Post road, n. w. s. of N. P. Bailey's property	300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Downing and Jefferson sts., s. e. corner, 35x95	$5,300
Hamilton-st., 2 lots, each 25x70	9,500
Hamilton-st., n. s., adjoining W. A. Lum's, 30x90	7,000
Inness-st., n. s., 220 ft. n. of Lock-st., 6x143	1,500
Miller-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Pennsylvania-av., 60x 100	2,500
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., n. s., 250 ft. from High-st., 50x100	800
New-Jersey Railroad-av., w. s., adjoining Coe's, 25 x100	1,700
Oxford-st., w. s., near Bowery-st., 2 lots, 25x100	1,500
Plane-st., w. s., adjoining tan-yard, 26x76	2,500
Walnut-st., s. s., 184 ft. w. of Graniss' line, 16 in. x195	33
Salt meadow on Newark Bay, 3 acres	150

Orange.

Burnside st., s. e. s., 280 ft. n. e. of Washington-st., 25x130	$400
Burnside-st., n. e. s., 730 ft., n. e. of Washington-st., 25x130	175
Tremont-av. and Valley-st., n. e. cor., 50x125	500

East Orange.

William-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Grove-st., 50x134	$750

South Orange.

Morristown road, n. s., B. Freeman's property, 8¼ acres	$9,500

Clinton.

Augusta-st., e. s., 975 ft. from Cottage-st., 25x110	$300
Grantley-st., w. s., 410 ft. n. of Avon-st., 50x75	400

Belleville.

Paterson Railroad, W. B. Braddon's, 228 ft. front	$500

Montclair.

Newark and Pompton road, s. w. s., J. Levy's property, 75x240	$3,000

Woodside.

River road, w. s., and Division st., 89x330	$2,000

Jersey City.

Erie-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of North First-st., 20x50	$1,500
Erie-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of North Second-st., 25x58 } q. c.	500
North Second-st., n. s., 79 ft. w. of Erie-st., 21x75	
Newark-av., n. s., 38 ft. w. of Jersey-av., nearly one block	9,575
South Fifth and Brunswick sts., s. e. cor., 33x75	4,500

HOBOKEN.

West Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., lots Nos. 5, 6, block No. 32, Coster's estate, 50x100	$5,100
Lot No. 1, block E, Loes' vineyard, part of, 100x100, deed Nov. 2, 1868	2,550
Same property, deed Jan. 11, 1869	2,700

Hudson City.

Grace-st., s. s., near Montgomery-av., 20x100	$350
Palisade-av. and South-st., s. w. corner, 50x100	3,000
Tonnelle-av., e. s., lots Nos. 236, 237, Jno. A. Lewis', 25x100	1,300

Bergen.

Clinton-place and Madison-av., s. w. cor., 184x200	$13,200
Maple-st., lot No. 7, block No. 3, Lafayette, 25x100	2,000

North Bergen.

Charles-st., corner of Moller-st., 50x100	$400
Paterson-place road, w. s., part plot D6, Demotte's farm, 5x2x256x663x200	19,125

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	32	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	8,180	Malt, bushels	580
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	125	Pork, bbls	978
Cornmeal, bags	4,180	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,802
Wheat, bushels	94,765	Lard, pkgs	813
Corn, bushels	25,036	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	120
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls	112
Oats, bushels	3,001	Petroleum, bbls	

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues slow of sale and nominal in price at 40½c.@41½c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A little better inquiry is noted for desirable stock, the offerings of which are not heavy, and prices of which are very fairly supported. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $2 50@$5 40; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', $90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 35; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Continue inactive at about previous quotations, including common Hard at $9@$13 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in very limited request, including Adamantine at 20½c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate demand, including Rosendale at $2 50 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been lightly dealt in, including Anthracite from yard at $7@$9 50, as extremes, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $16 50@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14; Newcastle Gas, $10@$10 50 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady rates, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 14c.@19½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The dealings in this line to-day have been unusually extensive, and prices have again improved a fraction. The main business has been transacted on speculative account. Sales have been made of 11,458 bales, (of which 388 bales were to arrive,) including 949 bales to spinners, 5,492 bales to speculators, 403 bales to shippers and 4,614 bales in transit. Also, 100 bales Middling, for March, and 100 bales Middling, for April delivery, on private terms, ⅌ lb. Messrs. OGDEN WALL & ERRERA are quoting as follows, in their Circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
Middling, ⅌ lb	29⅞	30	30	30½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,308
Receipts last week	21,712
Receipts preceding week	20,880
Receipts since Jan. 1	37,062
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	636,419
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	678,979
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	773,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,656
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	13,163
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	203,052
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	283,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	338,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,364
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,193,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,042,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	591,000
Exports, same time last year	549,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	291,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	236,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been more active and quoted generally stronger in price.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, including Live Geese at 78c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been dull and nominal at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in very limited demand at essentially unaltered prices.

FISH—The demand for most kinds has been fair, and prices have been well maintained. We quote: Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 50@$26 50; No. 2 do., $17 50@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$14 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$8 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@45c. for Scals, and 28c.@31c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in light request, including new crop Layer Raisins at $3 40@$3 45 ⅌ box; Currants at 10½c.@11c.; Almonds at 12c.@26c.; Figs at 13c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@11c.; Dates, 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, irregular and weak in price, though the principal holders have not been disposed to press their supplies on the market at the going rates. Sales have been reported of 7,850 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 65@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 15
Extra State	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 35@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@13 50

Southern Flour has been inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., at $6 45@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$14 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in some demand at $5@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9@$11 25 for new extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales of 750 sacks. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 25@$7 75 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is quite active at $4 25@$5 25 for Western; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,070 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very dull at $3 65@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more active request, chiefly for export, at steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 85; No. 2 Spring (which was most freely dealt in) at $1 57@$1 61; and White California at $2 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quoted higher, on a fair average business. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels, at 92c.@96c., chiefly at 94c.@95c. for New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 11 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 88c.@99c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 50 for Western, and $1 48 for Southern; sales 3,650 bushels. Barley has been in fair request at steady rates; sales 16,000 bushels, at $2 15 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@76½c., in store, and 78c., afloat, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue quite dull but firm, at 16c.@17c., and 18½c.@19c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is slow of sale at $87@$88 ⅌ ton.

HAY—North River Bale is in demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb. The week's business Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "We are unable to report any favorable change in our market. Purchases have been made this week on a large scale, both for consumption and for export. It is well known that prices have been for a long time past ruinously low; though many holders have this week submitted to further concessions in order to effect sales. Instances have come under our notice, within a day or two past, in which buyers have been allowed to make their selections from heavy stocks of Wisconsin Hops, at the extremely low price of 8c. ⅌ lb. We do not feel called upon to reduce our quotations on best Hops to this figure, in view of the fact that the purchases made were chiefly speculative, and not by reason of actual requirements. Brewers have come into market and bought largely, because they believed they could get good bargains. The same may be said of shippers. At no time during the season has there been less encouragement for shipping than now. Cable dispatches received during the last twenty-four hours report 'no demand for American.' There can be no immediate relief for the market, excepting by a large speculative demand. Though the supply is large, at present low prices a few heavy capitalists could step in, buy up the crop, and control the market for the balance of the season; but we do not throw out this suggestion under the hope or belief that anybody will act upon it. The fact is, we do not consider Hops cheap at any price now-a-days. It is an article which, from natural causes, deteriorates at least 50 ⅌ cent. the first year, after which it soon becomes divested of its preserving, fermenting and flavoring qualities, and is worthless. Good State Hops are scarce, and readily command our highest quotations; those of Wisconsin are offering and selling as low as 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb. We have no advice to proffer the holder respecting the acceptance of such low prices, further than to say, the season is getting somewhat advanced, and the foreign markets, as well as our own, offer but little encouragement on an improvement. On the other hand, should there be no advance in values between now and the 1st of July or August next, and should the impression prevail that a large proportion of the yards had been plowed up, and the business abandoned, it would not surprise us to see an advance of one or two hundred per cent. before the advent of the new crop. Exports for week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1,469 bales. Total exports from Sept. 1 to date, 18,629 bales. Foreign markets unchanged. No sales yet reported of the late heavy shipments to London. At the present time we consider the New-York market better than that of London, and would not advise further shipments."

HEMP—Has been inactive, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 11½c.@11½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in good demand at full and buoyant rates.

LATHS—Continue in request at $3 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet at $1 60 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been quite moderately sought after, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$20 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—A moderate business has been reported in Sole at uniform rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been in less request and irregular in price, including Ingot Copper at 24½c.@24½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $37 50@$40; No. 2 do., $35 50@$38; American Forge, $34 50@$36; Scotch Pig, $38@$41; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$95 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 20@$6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 25@$6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $10@$11 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 28½c.@28½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 30c.@30½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $8 37½@$8 50; Terne do., $8@$8 25, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and comparatively steady, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; New-Orleans at 67½c.@80c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inquired for to a moderate extent, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $3 50@$3 60 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in pretty good request, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1 02½; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@98c.; Olive, $2 ⅌ gallon. The New-Bedford *Mercury* of the 14th inst. says: "Sales of 1,058 bbls. Sperm Oil were made yesterday, as follows: 658 bbls. import of brig *J. M. Wincell*, at $1 75 ⅌ gallon for manufacture; 310 bbls. from Sag Harbor for manufacture, upon private terms, and 115 bbls. from Nantucket, all the stock belonging to that place on the 1st inst., for export, at $1 75 ⅌ gallon. During the past week the market has been quite lively, with steady inquiry for Sperm Oil. The total sales for the week were 1,283 bbls. Sperm Oil for manufacture, at $1 75 ⅌ gallon; 259 bbls. (including Nantucket Oil) for export, at $1 75 ⅌ gallon; 570 bbls. (including Sag Harbor Oil) for manufacture, price not transpired; 960 bbls. Whale Oil at $1 ⅌ gallon, and 300 bbls. on private terms, all for home use."

OIL CAKE—Continues in light request at $57@$60 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand at 20½c.@21½c. for Crude in bulk; 24c.@25c. for Crude in bbls., and 33½c.@36c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 25 for New Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for Old Mess; $27 25@$28 75 for Prime Mess; $28 75@$29 for Thin Mess; $23 50@$25 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, including seller February and seller six months, at $29 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 13½c.@14c. for Western, and 14½c.@14½c. for City ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in request and firm. Sales equal to 175 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in limited request at irregular prices. Sales equal to 145 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 14½c., and Short Rib at 15c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues in limited demand and quite heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 tierces and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18½c. for City, and 18½c.@19c. for Good to prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, forward delivery, seller's option, at 18½c.@19c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $15@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 220 bbls. Tierce Beef is more active, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce; sales 795 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet, at $30@$34 ⅌ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Butter and Cheese are salable and steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	41@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	45@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	40@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	41@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33@35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good	28@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	19½@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	17@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	18@19
Farm dairies, fair to good	16@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9@13

RICE—Has been in demand and firm at $8 50@$9 50 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$2; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Is slow of sale at 7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in rather better request, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 45@$2 60; Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been salable and steady, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@60c., each.

SOAP—Continues quiet, including Castile at 15c.@15½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been generally dull since our last, including Mace at 95c.@97c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 92c.@94c.; Cassia at 50c.@51c.; Cloves at 29c.@29½c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after and held more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,245 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 1,170 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in light demand and weak in price at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART & CO. now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 15½c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15½c.; White A. 14½c., and Yellow C, 14½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also 36,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately dealt in, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at about previous prices, including Lugs at 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ⅌ lb. *Seed-leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8½c.@12½c., lots; Wrappers, 30c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; Wrappers, 12c.@25c. ⅌ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 07 ⅌ lb. *Para*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond, Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb. Sales since our last 204 hhds, Kentucky at 8½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to $1 04@$1 05 ⅌ gallon; sales 230 bbls., chiefly at $1 04 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been comparatively moderate, but holders have been firm in their views, and prices have not varied essentially.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	45@46
Common and ¼ fleece	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@55
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	25@28
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	20@25
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@32
Spring Clip, B	28@30
Spring Clip, S	22@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@23
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
PULLED WOOL.	
Extra	45@52
Super	45@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	25@30
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	40@45
Southern lime pulled	38@43
Tub washed	52@60

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day, though rates have been in favor of shippers. For Liverpool there were taken 7,500 bushels of Corn, by steamer, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

MEATS.

Higher prices are reported in several instances, accompanied by the remark, on the part of the dealers, that business is unusually dull, even for this season of the year. The offerings of fresh meat seem quite up to a full average.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb	22	@ 35
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Beef, round, ⅌ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Beef, porter-house steaks, ⅌ lb	30	@ 35
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	12	@ 20
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@ 28
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@ 1 25
Lambs, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Mutton, by the carcass, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	14	@ 18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb	18	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@ 5 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Pork, steaks, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Pork, tenderloins, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Bacon, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Hams, ⅌ lb	18	@ 22
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	10	@ 18
Veal, cutlets, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Lard, ⅌ lb	18	@ 22
Suet, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Haslets, each	4	@ 6
Hearts, each	8	@ 10
Sweet Breads, each	15	@ 30
Tripe, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply is fair for this season, and prices show some changes in favor of buyers; yet the demand is very light.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ⅌ lb	$ 15	@ 25
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	75	@ 1 50
Ducks, ⅌ lb	20	@ 28
Ducks, wild, ⅌ pair	50	@ 1 75
Ducks, Canvas Back, ⅌ pair	3 00	@ 3 50
Geese, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Geese, wild, each	1 00	@ 1 50
Partridges, ⅌ pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen	4 00	@ 4 50
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Quails, ⅌ dozen	2 50	@ 3 00
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	50	@ 75
Venison, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	22	@ 25

FISH.

The market has become very dull in all branches, and few variations are noted to-day in ruling values.

Retail Prices of Fish.

Bass, ⅌ lb	$ 20	@ 30
Blackfish, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Carp, ⅌ lb	10	@ 20
Catfish, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Cod, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Codfish steak, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Eels, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Flounders, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Frost fish, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb	22	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Herring, fresh, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Herring, smoked, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Lobsters, ⅌ lb	8	@ 12
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, each	12	@ 15
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@ 2 00
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 75	@ 2 50
Perch, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Pickerel, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb	70	@ 75
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Salmon Trout, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Scollops, ⅌ quart	40	@ 50
Smelts, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Sunfish, ⅌ lb	12	@ —
Terrapin, ⅌ dozen	8 00	@ 15 00
Turtle, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
White Fish, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20

VEGETABLES.

Dealers complain of the remarkable inactivity in this line. Their regular customers are either not disposed to buy freely, or not prepared to pay cash for what they buy. Collections are unusually difficult to make, from parties to whom credit is given. Altogether, the trade representations to-day are very doleful, indeed.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, dried, ⅌ quart	$ 45	@ 50
Beets, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 40
Cabbages, each	12	@ 30
Cabbages, Red, each	20	@ 30
Carrots, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 30
Celery, ⅌ bunch	10	@ 20
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	25	@ —
Fetticus, ⅌ quart	20	@ 25
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	12	@ 18
Horse-Radish, ⅌ lb	10	@ 18
Lettuce, ⅌ head	8	@ 15
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Oyster Plant, ⅌ bunch	12	@ 18
Onions, ⅌ peck	1 00	@ 2 00
Onions, ⅌ quart	12	@ 20
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Parsnips, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 30
Peas, steeped, ⅌ quart	20	@ 25
Peppers, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@ 3 75
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	50	@ 80
Potatoes, sweet, ⅌ peck	90	@ 1 20
Pumpkins, each	20	@ 40
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	20	@ 25
Squashes, ⅌ lb	3	@ 5
Water Cresses, ⅌ bunch	15	@ 20

FRUIT.

Business has been unusually quiet, and prices generally stationary.

Retail Prices of Fruit.

Almonds, ⅌ lb	$ 30	@ 45
Apples, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 50
Apples, Lady, ⅌ half peck	1 25	@ 2 00
Chestnuts, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb	12	@ 18
Dates, ⅌ lb	10	@ 18
Figs, ⅌ lb	12	@ 25
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	12	@ 18
Lemons, ⅌ doz	12	@ 50
Oranges, ⅌ doz	25	@ 1 00
Pears, ⅌ quart	25	@ 50
Raisins, ⅌ lb	15	@ 30

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Trade is dull, and prices are a little unsettled. Eggs cheaper.

Retail Prices.

Butter, prime to fancy new, ⅌ lb	$ 50	@ 55
Butter, fair to very good, ⅌ lb	42	@ 48
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb	35	@ 40
Cheese, ⅌ lb	18	@ 22
Eggs, selected, ⅌ dozen	48	@ —
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb	32	@ 45

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs	$7 00	@ $8 50
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb	25	@ 40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb	25	@ 40
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb	27	@ 42
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family, ⅌ bbl	11 50	@ 14 50
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25 lb bags	1 37	@ 1 87
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	30	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb	6	@ 8
Milk, ⅌ quart	10	@ —
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	65	@ 1 15
Rice, ⅌ lb	8	@ 11
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb	8	@ 11
Sugar, Brown and light, ⅌ lb	12	@ 14
Sugar, refined, ⅌ lb	14½	@ 16½
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 03	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb	90	@ 1 35
Teas, Oolong, ⅌ lb	75	@ 1 50

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The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1869.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gueden, M. Hamilton, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SPEED THE PLOUGH. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Holland, Rockwell, Ringgold, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Genot, Petit, and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW, COUNTRY SCHOOL, &c. By a powerful cast. MATINEE at 2 o'clock—BLACK SHEEP and VARIETIES.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
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MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
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SYMPHONY SOIREE. Artists: Miss Maria Brainard, Miss Pauline Bimele, Messrs. W. Groshel, Von Inten and others.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Lisbon announces the arrival there of a mail steamer with advices from Rio Janeiro to the 24th of December. Shortly before her sailing the allied forces made a vigorous attack upon Viletta, the Paraguayan stronghold, and, after desperate fighting, succeeded in obtaining possession. Lopez escaped with about two hundred of his followers, the remainder falling into the hands of the allies. The Paraguayan army was totally destroyed. The fall of Viletta opened the way to the capital of Paraguay, Asuncion, and the Brazilian fleet proceeded thither immediately. The number of prisoners in the hands of the allies is stated at three thousand, but the number of killed and wounded in the fight is not mentioned.

It is supposed that the session of the Peace Conference held in Paris yesterday was the final one. It is rumored in that city that Greece has instructed her representative to notify the Conference that Greece will not abide by its decision, if all the demands of the Sublime Porte's *ultimatum* are insisted upon. The Powers represented in the Conference, with the exception of Russia, have united in demanding that Greece shall withdraw her objection to its organization.

The elections for the Spanish Cortes have commenced, and are generally being conducted in an orderly manner. A conspiracy has been discovered, in which several prominent army officers are implicated, and they have been arrested.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that the rebels in Japan have captured the City of Hokadadi. They did not molest foreigners either in their persons or property.

The treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, has been officially signed by Reverdy Johnson on the one side and Earl Clarendon on the other.

The letter of Mr. Gladstone to C. Edwards Lester, of this City, recently printed in these columns, is republished in the *Patrie*, of Paris, and pronounced to be a humiliation of England before the United States.

Advices from Madeira to the 8th of January give no tidings of the missing passengers of the wrecked steamship *Hibernia*, who were reported to have been seen on board a sailing vessel bound for that port.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented to the Senate yesterday and referred to Committees. Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a constitutional amendment which provides that the right of citizens to vote and hold office shall not be denied by the United States nor by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what amount of money had been paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of troops and supplies from 1861 to 1866. Mr. Cameron offered an amendment asking how much the rates charged by that Company had exceeded those charged by others. He said he understood that while other roads were doing Government work during the war at two-thirds rates, the Baltimore and Ohio exacted full rates. Debate upon the resolution exhausted the morning hour, and it went over. The bill for the relief of Miss Sue Murphy, of Alabama, for damages sustained during the war, was taken up, and Mr. Howe spoke in favor of its passage. General debate followed, occupying the remainder of the session, and the bill was referred back to the Committee with instructions to investigate and report. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Ingersoll reported to the House a bill to incorporate the University for the Blind in the District of Columbia. After some debate the bill was laid on the table—Yeas, 80; nays, 60. A resolution reciting that a citizen had been knocked down and robbed the night before, near the Capitol grounds, and directing an inquiry to be made as to whether an additional Police force is necessary to insure safety to life and property, was adopted. Debate was resumed on the bill proposing to build a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara. After a lengthy debate the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, which probably kills it. The House then adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico to Jan. 7, by telegraph from San Francisco, are received. Great dissatisfaction with the Juarez Government exists in the Western States of Mexico, and another revolution is anticipated. A scheme to build up a new Republic on the Pacific coast out of the States adjacent thereto, has many adherents, and the proposed revolution is to effect this object—the new Republic to be under the protection of the United States. Putrid fever is making fearful ravages in one or two western districts.

The Westchester District Convention of the Sons of Temperance, under the direction of Rev. J. Byington Smith, District Deputy G. W. P., was held in Peekskill yesterday. Fifteen divisions were represented by a large number of delegates, and the Order was reported to be in a flourishing condition throughout the entire district.

A Washington telegram says that the reports of the receipts of internal revenue thus far for January, are such as to show about the rate of $9,000,000 from New-York, and $4,000,000 from Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New-Orleans, with an upward tendency; and that in official circles it is expected that the customs receipts will gradually increase daily throughout the month. Altogether, the showing as to receipts of the Secretary of the Treasury for January must prove to be a considerable improvement over the statement for December.

George Bailey, a colored sailor, who has been on trial at Princess Anne, in Maryland, for the murder of the Captain and mate of the schooner *Brave*, was convicted on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday was sentenced to be hanged. His three comrades in crime, Rounds, Wilson and Wells, are in jail under sentence of death, the day of their execution being fixed for the 5th of March next.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State was commenced at Albany yesterday, its sessions being held with closed doors. Many prominent army officers are in attendance. Gen. Sickles was reëlected Grand Commander.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the rumor that he has secretly negotiated a loan for five millions of dollars is without any foundation whatever. Also, that the Treasury Department is not making heavy sales of Government bonds, and has not secretly increased the debt-paying gold interest to a large amount.

Philadelphia papers of last evening estimate the aggregate loss by the fire in that city on Thursday at $755,000, on which the available insurance is about $475,000.

Judge Dickey, the sub-committeeman of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the frauds committed at the late election in this State, made but a short stay in Troy, and examined only one or two witnesses. A list of one hundred witnesses had been prepared, but he declined to summon them, remarking that he and his colleagues were heartily tired of listening to cases of individual fraud. He, therefore, confined his investigation to the manner in which naturalization papers were issued in the Troy Justices' Court.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia* at this port, we are in receipt of late Cuba, West India and Mexican intelligence. Our Havana letter includes interesting particulars in regard to the arrival of Gen. Dulce, the new Governor-General, and the departure of Gen. Lersundi, and comprehends, besides, the full text of Gen. Dulce's proclamation to the Cubans.

An unusually extensive business was transacted in Cotton yesterday at firmer prices, largely on speculative account. Breadstuffs were rather more sought after, especially Wheat, which was steady; Flour and Oats were heavy; Corn was dearer. Provisions were dull and drooping. Groceries in moderate demand. Freights very quiet. Dry Goods more freely dealt in, particularly domestic Cottons, which were advancing.

Gen. Grant and Impeachment.

It was the fashion for some little time after the acquittal of President Johnson, to bewail that event as a great national calamity; and the "earnest Republicans" of the land divided their time about equally between lamentations over the result, and curses of the Senators by whose votes it had been brought about.

The political canvas, however, soon became so active and absorbing that there was no time to be lost in such fruitless and rather monotonous exercises, and beyond semi-occasional denunciations of the Senators who voted for acquittal, as traitors who had been "false to their party, their country and their God, Sir," even the most fervid orators of the Radical school of politicians suffered the subject to drop into a just and beneficent oblivion.

But Wendell Phillips and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* have by no means concurred in the wisdom or justice of such a course. They have harped pretty steadily upon Impeachment and the Great Crime of acquitting Mr. Johnson, down to this very day; and Mr. Phillips, in one of his latest articles on the subject, insists that Mr. Johnson ought to be impeached and tried again, and even at this late hour, ejected from his office. This action is urged, not solely as a penalty for past misdeeds, but as an act of precaution and of warning for Mr. Johnson's successor. Gen. Grant was by no means the choice of the *Standard*, or of the class of Republican politicians for whom it speaks; and their love of him has grown a good deal less since his election than it was before.

A regular correspondent of the *Standard*, Mr. C. E. Moss, writing from St. Louis, thus speaks of Gen. Grant's relations to the Impeachment trial:

> St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1869.
>
> *To the Editor of the Standard:*
>
> In my letter to the *Standard*, dated May 29, 1868, I stated that it was reported that Gen. Grant favored an acquittal of President Johnson after the vote upon the Eleventh Article, and *Senator Ross claimed his vote was cast at the instance of Gen. Grant.* It was generally believed by those whose opportunities of knowing his views were most favorable, that although desiring the success of the measure at the time it received the sanction of the House of Representatives, *he desired its defeat before the testimony in the case was closed.* Many Radical friends deemed such suspicions unfounded, and censured me for endeavoring to create a belief in their truthfulness. Since his election to the Presidency he has spoken freely of the matter, and admits that the facts were as suspected. A few days since one of the Representatives from Missouri called upon the President elect and had a conversation respecting political matters. Among other topics, the subject of the Missouri Senatorial election was mentioned. Gen. Grant asked what was the objection to Senator Henderson. The Representative answered, his vote on Impeachment. Gen. Grant replied, *that ought not to hurt him.* The Representative then asked him if he was not in favor of Impeachment. He replied that he was when it was first voted for by the House of Representatives, but he soon became convinced *that if it succeeded the Republican Party would lose the election and could not carry more than five or six States—he was satisfied that the defeat of Impeachment saved the Republican Party in the recent election, and no Republican Senator voting against it ought to be injured with his constituents for such vote.* He seemed much interested in the success of Mr. Henderson.

We have no great faith in reports of "Conversations" with Gen. Grant. They are almost certain to be colored by the opinions and sentiments of those who hold them, and are generally made public for the specific purpose of giving to those opinions the influence of Gen. Grant's alleged approval. Whether he ever has expressed the opinions thus ascribed to him, or not, we consider doubtful.

But we see no reason for supposing that he does not hold them. They are now the opinions of four-fifths of the Republican Party, in every section of the country, and of nine-tenths of all other parties. There are very few intelligent Republicans who do not see to-day, that the conviction and removal of Mr. Johnson from office, and the installment of Mr. Wade in his place last Spring, would have broken the Republican Party into fragments, and rendered its success in the election impossible, even with Gen. Grant as its candidate. But in that case Gen. Grant could not have been its candidate. If the party of Impeachment had been strong enough to remove Mr. Johnson and made Mr. Wade President, it would have been strong enough to prevent Gen. Grant's nomination;—and the *strength* to do so was all that was needed. Of inclination there was at no time the slightest lack.

The House of Representatives impeached the President, in a fit of excitement and apprehension,—on evidence largely made up of inventions and exaggerations, and in the main thoroughly political in its character. On trial this evidence would not stand the test, and the case broke down. The real purpose of the impeaching party, moreover, was more and more clearly seen to be political, partisan and factious. Wade was to be made President for the purpose of putting all the offices of the country into the hands of the extreme Radicals, and of so controlling the succession as to *keep* them there.

It is not at all surprising that Gen. Grant should have detected the real aim of the movement and foreseen the inevitable consequences of its success. We said at the time, and have less doubt now than ever, that the Republican Party owes its success at the late election to the seven Senators who voted against conviction, on Mr. Johnson's impeachment. We hope it is true that Gen. Grant takes the same view of the case.

The Rich and the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on "The Rich and Poor," this morning, you deplore the fact that notwithstanding our Republican form of Government, the rich are becoming richer here, just as they do under despotic Governments. Is it not patent to all the world that money doubles itself at common interest in ten years? This fact solves the problem. Then, as to the *poor* becoming poorer, why do you not give us some practical proposition in the direction of relief, instead of going into abstruse questions about tariff and currency, as, for instance, a sliding scale of taxation on incomes and all personal property whereby the rich should be made to pay out of their abundance a higher per centage, so that the families of the poor clerk or mechanic, with an income of a single thousand dollars, should not be filched of any portion of his hard earnings?

The province of Government is to watch over the general welfare, and if it be a fact that the poor are becoming poorer, it must be that they pay in undue proportion for the support of Government, and legislation may help them materially by shifting the taxes upon the shoulders of the rich.

SALUS POPULI.

The reason why we do not give "some practical proposition" whereby the rich may be prevented from "becoming richer and the poor poorer," is because we don't know of any. If we did we would give it with great pleasure and very promptly. The one which our correspondent suggests amounts to very little, and would go but a very short way toward solving the problem. It is precisely what the Government has already done in effect for the relief of the poorer classes. "The poor clerk or mechanic with an income of a single thousand" is *not* "filched of any portion of his earnings," because he is specially exempt from paying any income tax whatever. At first the income exempted was $600; but this was afterward raised to $1,000. We do not see how anything more could very well be done for clerks or mechanics of that class, in that direction.

Our correspondent assumes that the only cause of undue poverty is payments to the Government, out of proportion to the means of those who are taxed. This is a very great mistake. Taxation is only one of the many ways in which a clerk or mechanic is required to pay out the money he earns; and in most cases it is the least of them all.

If the rule is to be adopted that *the rich* alone shall bear all the expenses of the Government, the question at once arises who are the rich and where shall the line be drawn? Compared with many others, the clerk with an income of $1,000 is a rich man; while compared with others still, the man with an income of $5,000 is a poor man; and the words "rich and poor" can only be used comparatively; there is no absolute standard either of wealth or of poverty. It is not so easy as it seems to make sweeping distinctions of this sort. But the Government, by exempting incomes of $1,000 altogether, has done something for the relief of those in moderate circumstances from the burdens of taxation.

The influences which control the distribution of wealth are a good deal more complicated than our correspondent imagines. When money is not worth "common interest,"—that is, when its use will not produce that amount, then it will not double itself in ten years; but so long as it is, we presume it will. The laws of trade, of interest and of labor cannot be changed by Legislatures or anybody else, we suspect, to suit the theories or convenience of classes or of individuals.

The Virginia Movement and its Opponents.

The Virginia politicians now in Washington on a mission of compromise and conciliation are harassed at every step by a merciless, but not inexplicable, fire in the rear. They are assailed, systematically and bitterly, from their own State. Their authority for speaking in its behalf is denied. The concessions they declare themselves ready to make are condemned. And at least two of them are singled out for personal attack on grounds affecting their consistency rather than their character or their present proceedings.

We presume that the members of the Committee calculated upon these obstacles and annoyances when they began their task. They could not be ignorant of the extent to which their movement interferes with the plans of diametrically opposite combinations, both of whom, for obvious reasons, would suffer from the restoration of Virginia on the basis suggested by the Committee. On one hand, the Radical extremists, represented by Underwood and Wells, desire the ratification of the pending Constitution with all its odious and irritating features. They made it proscriptive for a purpose, and in the proposal to eliminate the proscriptive provisions they see the defeat of their designs. They framed the Constitution with special reference to the retention of the governing power in their own hands. With this view they devised a system of wholesale disfranchisement, imposed disabilities which would exclude the intelligence and character of the State from the public service, and actually attempted to take from Congress the power of affording relief by engrafting the iron-clad oath upon the local organic law. These objects are apparent in the Constitution which Congress is asked to revise or reject. When, therefore, the Committee appeal to the good sense and generous feeling of the nation's representatives to interfere in support of a more moderate yet not the less patriotic policy, they naturally excite the animosity of the violent clique whose scheming they propose to circumvent. And in this fact we have an explanation of one part of the opposition which the Committee are compelled to encounter.

On the other hand, the persistent enemies of reconstruction denounce the movement as a surrender of the position most hotly contested. By declaring their willingness to accept negro suffrage, they give up that which has formed the rallying point of resistance to the Congressional plan. The comments of the extreme Democratic journals of Virginia are conclusive proof of the spirit by which these assailants of the movement are animated and the object at which they aim. "It is a 'peace-offering' which sacrifices everything for which we have been fighting the political battle," exclaims the Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner*—"surrenders our whole ground and places us entirely at the mercy of the enemy, bound hand and foot." The statement is echoed by the whole army of anti-reconstructionists, who would prefer the enactment of the Richmond Constitution, with all its iniquities, to an acknowledgment of the negro's right to citizenship. Their tactics are imperilled by the movement they denounce. The worse the Constitution is, the better for their purposes. The same feeling that led their friends in Congress to make the Reconstruction acts as harsh as possible now leads them to desire the temporary success of the Underwood game. They know that the operation of the new Constitution would so disgust the State, and so keep alive angry feeling, as to render a reaction a mere question of time. The worst thing imaginable for them would be a settlement on a basis reasonable and just enough to promise permanent peace. They prefer political agitation, with the negro as the great bugaboo, and the Underwood Constitution as an illustration of what they call "negro rule." Hence their bitterness toward the Committee in Washington, who start with an avowal of acceptance of the essentials of the Reconstruction acts, universal negro suffrage not excepted.

Now, neither of these forms of opposition is entitled to the favor of those who are anxious for the speedy restoration of the excluded States on a just and durable basis. They are, respectively, the embodiment of extreme opinions and an indication of sinister tactics. The Underwood men rely altogether upon the new Constitution as the means of promoting their ends, and therefore fight against its modification with the zeal of selfishness. The ultra Democrats fight for their party's existence; and these elements, diverse in their nature and their ultimate tendencies, unite to decry the movement and to disparage the qualifications of its leaders.

The movement is timely and proper, nevertheless. Whether it be successful or not, at least it deserves success; and the encouragement it appears to receive from Republicans at Washington justifies the hope that it will not fail. For the case, as against the Richmond Constitution, is too strong to be broken down by personal assaults, and too clear to be confounded with the issues which the ultraists on both sides are dragging into the controversy. We have in these columns more than once exposed proscriptive provisions of the Constitution, and their incompatibility with the spirit of the Congressional policy and the peace and prosperity of the State. The infamous nature of these provisions is not more evident than their inexpediency. They exclude from the administration of local affairs the citizens best qualified to fill positions of trust and usefulness, and at the same time keep alive passions which no sensible friend of good government would willingly perpetuate. Gen. Schofield, who had ample opportunities of studying the working of the Richmond Convention, and of familiarizing himself with the needs of the State, is known to condemn these features of the Constitution, and to be the advocate of the general policy supported by the Committee. No man in the country is better qualified than he to judge of the fitness of proscription, and his aversion to it affords a *prima facie* justification of the effort in which the Committee are engaged.

As to the personal attacks upon Mr. Stuart and his associates, we imagine that they will be productive of no real harm. The lateness of their repentance does not disentitle them to a frank and even friendly hearing. We have the confession of the Richmond *Enquirer* that they are actuated by a "patriotic devotion to the Commonwealth" in whose behalf they plead, and this is is all we care to know about them.

Improving Condition of the South.

Persons recently returned from the Southern States report the gradual growth of a healthy prosperity, and a degree of practical hopefulness to which they have long been strangers. These representations are not universal in their application. There are two or three States, and portions of others, which have not yet turned the corner. In these cases the absence of an assured peace represses the confidence which is essential to systematic industry, and prevents the efforts which are elsewhere productive of manifest advantages. Generally, however, a marked change for the better has occurred. The bulk of the people in the reconstructed States are realizing the reward of labor; they are fast emerging from poverty and depression, and are prepared to profit by the lessons of a painful experience. This is more especially true of the cotton-growing districts, the gains of which promise to far exceed anticipations; but it is measurably true, also, in regard to the main body of the South. Even in Virginia, where uncertainty prevails, things wear a greatly improved aspect.

The increasing value of land is one of the noticeable evidences of improvement. Ever since the close of the war, Southern lands have been absolutely valueless. The more a man possessed the poorer he seemed to be. They were available neither for sale nor as a basis of credit. A few cents an acre were all that could be obtained for choice tracts in Alabama, Georgia and adjoining States, and even at these prices buyers were far between. This condition of the land market exists no longer. A general advance in value has taken place. The owners are better able to keep what they have got, and, besides, buyers are increasing rapidly. Lands which six months ago might have been had in large quantities for a dollar an acre are now held at five, and the prospect is a steady advance toward the real value, which is as much beyond the present figures as they are beyond those of a recent period. South Carolina fully shares the benefit of the change. The rapidity and extent of it—our Charleston correspondent writes—"can only be fully appreciated by those who have had opportunities for observing and contrasting the present condition of all classes of the Southern people with their condition twelve months ago."

The real estate operations of Senator Sprague in the neighborhood of Columbia, coupled as they are with an alleged intention to establish manufactories there, may be expected to strengthen the upward tendency. There can be no doubt that the facilities for the prosecution of manufacturing industry presented by the South are vastly superior to those of any other portion of the Union, and it seems probable that they will soon be turned to account. Mr. Sprague is not the only Northern capitalist who comprehends the worth of the hitherto neglected resources of States which seem designed by nature to verify the combination of "the plow, the loom and the anvil," in the sense understood by Mr. Henry C. Carey, without the unhealthy stimulus of legislation on which he and his school rely.

The land owners, moreover, are preparing to help themselves. They have learned the importance of attracting population. Georgia and Virginia have both witnessed a beginning in a direction in which associated individual effort is more effective than aught that State machinery can do, and we look forward to large plans for the introduction of immigrants. A mistake will be made if reliance be placed wholly upon foreign labor. The North waits but for an assurance of honest welcome to send Southward no inconsiderable proportion of that stream of energy and wealth by which, until now, the West has almost exclusively profited. To attract this, it will not be necessary for the South to organize as for exertion in a distant field. Only let it be seen that the Southern people really intend to subordinate politics to material development, and that their large land owners are prepared to divide their estates on terms that would be mutually advantageous, and there will be no further lack of Northern industry or money. That they are doing this to a very large extent, may no longer be doubted, and already they begin to count the profits.

State Prison Reforms.

Though one of Gov. Hoffman's suggestions regarding prison reform may at first seem to be philanthropy carried to extreme, and to savor of mawkishness, we incline to think that actual trial may indicate its soundness. We refer to his proposal that a small part of prisoners' earnings, under a revised system of convict labor, should be set apart for their own benefit, to be paid to them on the expiration of their sentence.

It is perfectly true that the chief object of sending criminals to the State Prisons is not to assist them in accumulating a pretty sum of money, while being, in the cant phrase, "lodged and boarded by the State;" but neither is that object the securing of a public revenue from the manual labor of able-bodied men. And it is very evident that this last result *has* grown into undue importance, by reason of its large pecuniary fruits. The question regarding the present contract system for utilizing the labor of prisoners is undoubtedly a very large one, and demands careful consideration. We may or may not agree with Gov. Hoffman's opinion that it is altogether "unwise," and that it breaks up discipline, while it gives "no satisfactory pecuniary results;" but we must at least concede that somehow it engenders complaints both without the prison and within. As to the *remedy*, if one be needed, that is a question for careful consideration.

We may take it for granted, however, to return to our specific point, that if a part of the prisoner's earning should be laid aside for him against his discharge, this part should be a very *small* one—and hence it would not be subject to any sarcastic comments. One can imagine the objection raised, for example, that if a *considerable* part of these earnings were thus to be reserved, it would be offering a premium on crime; and that not only would the terrors of confinement be very decidedly mitigated, but some very worthy people, who find it pretty hard work to get along in these times, and satisfy the landlord and butcher and baker and tailor, might purloin a watch or assault a Policeman in order to be sent where they could lay up a comfortable annual income, with all expenses paid.

But, there are some reasons why a *very slight* reservation of the prisoner's earnings to his behoof might be wise. And we would put such a plan less on the suggested ground of securing good conduct *in* the prison, (for *that* ought to be provided by other means,) but of a fresh start, after the prisoner gets *out*. It is a familiar experience that many a convict, trembling on the boundary line of honesty and vice, half disposed, when he gets into the world again "to try it all over," and lead a respectable life, is met and foiled by his own destitution. The odor of the prison hangs about him; nobody trusts him; nobody likes to employ him; he "*must* live" he says, (despite Talleyrand's dictum,) and, in a moment of desperation,—unless some chance succor befriends him,—he yields to a pat temptation, plunges into his old courses, and is irrevocably gone.

Now, we say, this is matter of common experience—we see it in the police reports, or hear of it in everyday life. How some immediate preventive against want, sufficing till the criminal gets employment, may affect his career, we need not speculate. How this lack would be supplied by the Governor's suggestion, is evident. That the accumulated earnings should be so trivial as to obviate all objections, is a very easy matter to arrange; and, in fine, it seems to us that at least the subject is worth some consideration, inasmuch as it involves a trifle to the State, and may possibly be money wisely laid out.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is painful to observe the scandal that is current throughout the country about the corruption of the Senatorial contest now in progress at Albany. Nothing could be more disgraceful to the State of New-York. Nothing could show more terribly the degradation of our politics.

President Johnson (according to a Washington dispatch in an evening paper) intends to retaliate on Grant for not visiting the white House on New Year's day, by ignoring all connection with his inauguration on the 4th of March. This would certainly be a rather small business for a great dignitary. It is but little that President Johnson will have to do with Grant's inauguration anyhow, and that little does not imply the expression of any personal esteem or fraternal enthusiasm between the parties, but simply requires such passing official or formal courtesy as is common enough among people who neither esteem nor admire each other. We cannot doubt that these formalities will be respected by Mr. Johnson.

We have, by Cable, an account of a desperate battle between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, in which the Paraguayans, under Lopez, were utterly routed and destroyed, and Lopez himself barely escaped with a handful of men. It will be observed that this news comes through Brazilian sources from Rio Janeiro; and we have been compelled, ever since the beginning of the war, to be skeptical about Rio news.

By the sudden death yesterday of Police Inspector Leonard, New-York loses one of its most effective officers and a much esteemed citizen. He served as a member of the Police force from the time the regular organization superceded the old constabulary system, and by hard and efficient service won his way from the ranks of patrolment to the position he so ably filled for the past few years. He was especially charged with the drill and discipline of the force, and to his labor is to be attributed its efficiency in those respects.

Probably nothing did Mr. J. Stuart Mill so much harm, in his late canvass for reëlection to Parliament, as a habit into which he fell of writing certificates of character, as to soundness of principle and general fitness for place of certain other candidates whose constituents had some doubts on the subject. The constituents themselves looked upon this as an attempt at dictation, and as implying that *they* knew less about their own candidate than Mr. Mill did and needed his advice. In almost every instance the candidates thus indorsed were defeated, as was also Mr. Mill himself. We respectfully commend this little bit of "history teaching by example" to the attention of some of our own eminent men. Messrs. Harlan and Wilson felt called on to certify to Mr. Chandler's sobriety. Gen. Nye bore witness to somebody's upright and moral conduct, and Ex-Secretary Stanton has volunteered his testimony, with considerable freedom, to the loyalty, purity and general excellence of quite a number of candidates for the United States Senate. In general ability and fitness to give advice we should not rank any one of these gentlemen above Mr. Mill:—yet even he helped neither himself nor anybody else by his efforts, and it is quite possible that our American givers of political advice may be no more fortunate.

The *World* is silent under Gen. Grant's explicit declaration that its reports of alleged conversations with him concerning a number of the prominent public men of the country are "incorrect, indelicate and impertinent in an extraordinary degree," and that "no human being has ever listened to or shared such conversations with him as those reported." We presume, however, that its silence is only temporary, and that the *World* simply awaits explanations, of some kind or other, from the person or persons who furnished the reports in question. Its editor can scarcely have fallen into the error of supposing that so emphatic and authoritative a branding of some of its most prominent and important statements as pure fabrications can be ignored as of no consequence.

Captain-General Dulce has granted the Havana Press liberty to discuss all subjects *except* slavery and the Catholic religion. We should like to know how long these institutions will now be able to escape discussion in Cuba.

We should like to know why Superintendent Kennedy or the Police Commissioners have not detailed some of the skillful detectives at the Central Police to "work up" the case of the Rogers murder. The *Commercial Advertiser* reports that a "high Police official" has delivered his views of the case in the following extraordinary terms:

> "In his (the 'high Police official') opinion, had the murdered man been a resident of Water-street, or a denizen of the classic Five Points, public interest would have died out before the blood of the poor wretch had lost its warmth; but as he was one of the upper class—a gentleman—the Press and the people keep up a constant harping on the subject, and do no little injustice to the Police, who are doing their best to discover the criminal."

We should think that a "high Police official" who can speak of this horrible and alarming case in such a way had better find another field than the Police for the exercise of his talents. The spirit here displayed would soon destroy the value of any Police force, and would of itself prevent the adoption of any effective means for the discovery of this murderer, *or any other* murderer. We indignantly object to such disgraceful expressions on the part of any man wearing the garb and drawing the pay of a Police official.

The dishonest theory of greenback redemption is yet occasionally ventilated, though it was very effectually shown by the November elections that the popular voice was determinedly against it. Even its occasional discussion is a source of mischief. While very little harm can be wrought by it at home, where the public faith is known to be stubbornly upheld by the patriotic masses, it damages and disgraces us in the money markets of Europe, where the idle and criminal talk of some of our demagogues, in finance as in politics, is interpreted adversely to our credit. Congress should promptly close the discussion, by the adoption of some such measure as that proposed by Senator Edmunds, declaring the principal, as well as the interest, of funded debt of the Government payable in coin. Such legislative action would settle the question, would be in strict harmony with the decision of our people at the last general election, and would summarily deprive our knaves and fools of all opportunity of injuring us as a nation in the money markets of the world.

Wendell Phillips ridicules in his sharpest style Gen. Grant's demand for economy in the administration of the Government. This is, he says, "thoroughly American in the worst sense of the name, in our worst times,"—far more contemptible than Patrick Henry's patriot's cry of "beef, beef," in Washington's starving camp. The duty of the days, Mr. Phillips says, is to secure the rights of the negro. When Gen. Grant will "throw himself" into that, he, Mr. P., "will feel obliged to believe in him."

Even in the greatest heat and fury of our political contests, we never had one Presidential candidate abuse another in the style in which one of the Bourbon candidates for the Spanish throne abuses another of the Bourbon candidates. Don Henry, of Bourbon, (in the letter published by us yesterday,) not only accuses the Duke of Montpensier of being a man without honor, full of vanity and selfishness, ungrateful and traitorous, rushing on the spoils like the bird of prey on a dead body, but he goes so far as to accuse him of "settling the accounts of his cook with the most miserable niggardliness." This last charge must be too hard even for a Bourbon; and we may now expect to see the Duke of Montpensier challenge Don Henry to mortal combat.

The *Herald* yesterday morning alluded to the denial by Gen. Grant that there was any truth in the conversation attributed to him several days since, and said:

> "The denial they make with such flourish of authority was published by the *Herald* four or five days ago as a simple matter of news, *though based on the same authority*."

The dispatches, however, from its own Washington correspondent, published in the same edition of the *Herald*, say:

> "The fact that Gen. Grant *has at length spoken*, through the columns of the newspapers, is one that excites no common interest here among those who know him. It was generally expected that he would have authorized a statement or denial of the conversation alleged to have been had with him a long time ago, yet, although its publication annoyed him very much, *he had no intention of noticing it until within the last day or two*."

A petition to Congress is in circulation, which already exhibits a strong array of the best commercial names of the City, against the project of handing over the mail service between the United States and Europe to the Commercial Navigation Company. The points taken in the petition are strong reasons against the passage of the joint resolution now before the Senate on motion of Senator Ramsey, and may be thus epitomized: 1. The Commercial Navigation Company have not the steamers necessary for carrying on the service, and are not building any. 2. They do not at the present time control a single first-class steamship. 3. A sufficient number of first-class American steamships for the proposed mail service cannot be obtained. 4. The act of July, 1868, (which the objectionable resolutions would enforce,) largely increases the charge for transporting the mails, by giving the Commercial Navigation Company the sea and inland postages, whereas the steamships now in the service receive less than the sea postage *only*. 5. The resolutions propose to give an absolute monopoly of the service to one company. 6. The Commercial Navigation Company would practically possess (if the resolution becomes law) the entire control of the mail service. 7. The Company would have to employ the identical steamers that are now carrying the mails, or else contract with slow steamers, thus embarrassing the postal service and injuring the commercial interests of the country.

It is the Boston *Post* which declares that "New-York has become so wicked that they have been obliged to widen Hell Gate." The *Post* may be just in its inference, because the object of the widening is to make broader the road to Boston.

OBITUARY.

James Leonard, Inspector of Police.

Police Inspector James Leonard died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, at his residence, No. 455 West Twenty-second-street. Up to the very moment of his death Mr. Leonard seemed in excellent health, and but an hour before had been attending to his accustomed duties at Police Headquarters. His death resulted from disease of the heart. Mr. Leonard was born in this City about 1820, of poor parents. At a very early age he was called upon to provide for himself, and up to the time of attaining his majority was engaged in a variety of occupations. He was, in the flush of his youth, an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was known as one of the most genial and daring members of old Engine Company No. 5. In 1845, when the Municipal Police organization supplanted the old Constabulary force, Mr. Leonard was appointed a patrolman, but his energy and ability being then well known, he was immediately assigned to duty as a detective, or "shadow," as they were then called, in the office of Chief Matsell. Here, in connection with Boyer and "Joe" Brown, two other detectives, he acquired a widespread reputation for skill in his profession. He was subsequently appointed Captain of Police and assigned to the command of the force in the Second Ward, where he remained for twelve years. While here he became identified with the Democratic organizations of the ward, and was looked upon as a leader of great strength. When the Municipal Police, then under control of Mayor Wood, was superseded by the present organization, Mr. Leonard adhered to the fortunes of the Mayor, and as the Mayor was obliged finally to yield up his control of the Police force, Mr. Leonard was thrown out of his position. He was absent from the force but a few months, however, when he was reinstated with his former rank and assigned to the command of the City Hall Precinct. From there he was shortly afterward transferred to the Seventh Precinct at his own request. When the Police law was so amended as to require four Inspectors, instead of two, Mr. Leonard was immediately appointed Inspector. In this position he was charged with the supervision of the Police force of a very large District, including Brooklyn, and also with the School of Instruction. It is to him, in his capacity as Instructor, that New-York is mainly indebted for the efficiency of the present Police force. He had just organized a class of instruction for Sergeants, and yesterday morning superintended the exercises as usual.

In 1851, Mr. Leonard, at the request of Sir Richard Mayne, late Chief of Police in London, was sent to the World's Fair in London, to look after criminals from this country. His services were very handsomely acknowledged at the time. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to this City, Mr. Leonard had charge of the Police arrangements at his receptions, &c., and so pleased was the Prince with their effectiveness, that on one occasion he took from his finger a valuable diamond ring and gave it to the Inspector, the only presentation made by the Prince personally during his tour in America.

Mr. Leonard took dinner yesterday with his family at the usual hour, and seemed in remarkably good spirits. Dinner concluded, he went to his own room, and was immediately seized with hemorrage, and in a few moments was dead. Mr. Leonard was extensively and favorably known throughout the City, as a zealous and efficient officer, an affable, courteous gentleman, and as a good citizen and neighbor. His pleasant, genial face will be missed by scores of friends and acquaintances, and the announcement of his sudden death will carry sadness to many hearts. Mr. Leonard leaves a widow and one child, a bright intelligent boy of about 10 years of age.

When the news of the sudden death of one of the most valuable officers of the force reached Police Headquarters, the Board of Commissioners was in session, but immediately adjourned when the intelligence was announced by Commissioner Manierre. Instructions were also issued to drape the Inspectors' room at Headquarters and to place the flags on all the Station-houses at half-mast. The funeral is appointed for Monday at noon, and will take place from his late residence. It will be under the general charge of the Police authorities. The Masons and Odd Fellows, of both which Orders he was a member, will also participate in the ceremonies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Matinees To-Day.

There will be no lack of *matinées* this day either at up-town or down-town playhouses.

At the Theatre Français, "L'Œil Crevé," with M. Carrier, Mlle. Desclauzas and Mr. Grau's complete troupe will be represented.

At the Grand (late Pike's) Opera House, "La Périchole, with M. Aujac and Mlle. Irma, will be the attraction.

At the Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty" will hold his usual *levée*.

At the Broadway Theatre, "The Emerald Ring" will be given.

At Wood's Metropolitan Theatre, Miss Lydia Thompson and her associates are to appear in "Ernani."

There will be an afternoon "family" entertainment at the Tammany.

The Bowery Theatre offers, as usual, a tremendous programme.

And finally, for the especial benefit of those who prefer viewing beautiful paintings to attending a theatrical entertainment, there will be an *après midi* reception at the Tenth-street Studio Building, commencing at 3 o'clock and terminating at 5.

TELEGRAMS.

Successful Attack of the Allies Upon the Paraguayan Stronghold.

The Army of Lopez Dispersed and Many Prisoners Captured.

Another Session of the Peace Conference in Paris.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of the Paraguayan Stronghold by the Allies—Utter Rout of Lopez and his Army.

LISBON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here at a late hour yesterday. She left the former port on the 24th of December, and brings the following important intelligence from the seat of war in Paraguay:

The allied army had made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Viletta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it. President LOPEZ's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over three thousand prisoners of war. LOPEZ himself, with barely two hundred followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguyan capital, to which place the Brazilian iron-clads had gone.

RIO JANEIRO, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868.
via LISBON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

At the last accounts from the seat of war the allies held Villetta and Angostura. Many cannon and large stores of ammunition and provisions fell into their hands. The losses of the Paraguayans in killed and wounded, in the recent battle, were very heavy. A report from Paraguayan sources claims that the allied forces lost 6,000 men, killed and wounded, in a battle which took place on the 5th of December. Gen. ARGOLLA was mortally wounded in this fight. Gen. McMAHON, the American Minister, was in the Paraguayan camp. A good understanding existed between President LOPEZ and the American Minister.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Final Meeting of the Conference—Greece Urged to Accept its Decision.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Conference on the Eastern Question will meet again to-day. It is generally believed that this session will be final. It is reported, on credible authority, that M. RANGABE, the Grecian Minister, has been instructed by his Government to announce that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the Conference if certain demands in the Turkish *ultimatum* are supported by that body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war. A dispatch from Athens states that King GEORGE is preparing to retire to Nauplia.

The *Constitutionnel*, of this city, predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the Conference.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

All the Great Powers, except Russia, have united in a demand upon Greece that, for the preservation of peace, she withdraw her formal objections to the Conference, as at present constituted. The Powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demand.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The *Public* (newspaper) reports that the Conference on the Eastern difficulty held a harmonious session to-day and adopted unanimously a conciliatory resolution. Mr. RANGABE was not in attendance. His continued absence is regarded as a refusal by Greece to recognize the Conference.

SPAIN.

Speculations Regarding a Successor to the Throne.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier seem at present to be improving. The *Gaulois*, of Paris, however, thinks the former is the most available candidate, and the most likely to succeed if Spain declares in favor of monarchy.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions good order has been maintained.

The Provisional Government have obtained proofs of the existence of a conspiracy in which Gens. PEZUELA, CALONGE and MANUEL GASSETT are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved, they will be severely punished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Treaty Relative to the Alabama Claims Officially Signed.

LONDON, Friday, Jan 15.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims has been signed by Mr. JOHNSON, the American Minister, and Earl CLARENDON, the Foreign Secretary, on the basis of the original protocol.

The *Patrie*, of Paris, publishes a translation of the letter of Mr. GLADSTONE to C. EDWARDS LESTER, of New-York, and proceeds to condemn the acknowledgment made therein as humiliating England in the presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen.

A vessel which left Madeira on the 8th inst. has arrived here. She brings no tidings of the arrival there of the missing passengers of the steamer *Hibernia*.

The boatmen of Oxford University are eagerly expecting a challenge from the Harvard Club for a rowing match to take place next Summer.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck and Baron Von Beust.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 15.

The statement made by a Vienna journal that Prime Minister BISMARCK had declared that the Baron VON BEUST must be removed from the head of the Austrian Cabinet, is pronounced to be without foundation in fact.

JAPAN.

Reported Capture of Hokadadi by the Rebels.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, just received, states that a strong rebel force had captured the City of Hokadadi, in Japan. The persons and property of foreigners were respected.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Victory of Sheere Ali Over His Nephew.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Dispatches from India confirm the previous reports of the complete victory obtained by SHEERE ALI, the Khan of Cabool, over his rebellious nephew, ABDOOL RAHMAN at Guznee.

The South Pacific Railroad—Officers Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company an entire new set of directors were elected. LLOYD TEVIS was chosen President, and D. O. WELLS Vice-President. The first section of the road—fifteen miles from San Jose—is completed and thrown open for business. The new officers promise to push the work vigorously. The road passes southward until it reaches the thirty-fifth parallel, thence eastward to where the State line strikes the Colorado River. The Southern Pacific Company have contracted for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, which gives it a continuous line from this city.

MEXICO.

Another Revolution Anticipated—A New Republic Proposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

Mazatlan advices to Jan. 7 have been received. Great discontent prevailed against the Juarez Government, and open rebellion is soon anticipated. Gen. CORONA departed for Acapulco, Jan. 2, en route to the City of Mexico, on a leave of absence. It is asserted that his presence only prevented an open rupture before now. The leader of the present contemplated *pronunciamiento* is yet unknown, although the name of Don PLACIDO VEGA is mentioned in connecton with his well-known aspirations for a Republic of the Occident from Tepic to the River Colorado, including the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa and Lower California, under the protection of the United States. Gen. MARTINEZ' name is also mentioned in the same connection. He was expected to arrive in the country by the next steamer.

Advices received from Mazatlan to Jan. 6, report the rising of GONZALES ORTEGA to force his claim to the Presidency. NEGRETE, QUIROGA, VARGAS and CANALES are his supporters. The death of his friend PATONI is supposed to have caused ORTEGA to take this step, especially as the General Government has exhibited so much tardiness in bringing Gen. CANTO, the alleged assassin, to trial. Gen. ECHEGARRIA has been appointed military commander of Sinaloa during the absence of Gen. CORONA. All the persons who aided the Martinez revolution are ordered to present themselves to the district court. The districts of Cuhaciano and Mocavita are suffering from putrid fever, causing terrible effects. The Mexican steamer *Juarez* is still aground. The United States steamers *Mohongo* and *Resaca* are at La Paz. The *Princessa Palma*, from Hamburg, and *Bedda*, from Bordeaux, have arrived at Mazatlan. The English gunboat *Pilades* has arrived at Guaymas.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. RUBI to report upon the losses of citizens of Sinaloa by the French invasion, presented claims amounting to $165,000, which were forwarded to the City of Mexico.

There was great dissatisfaction among the clergy in regard to the new Militia law, which exempts no males between the ages of twenty and fifty years. Several arrests have been made and fines exacted from clergymen. The Bishop of Leon has been brought before the Courts because of his protesting against the occupancy of the church property by the State authorities for school-houses. The Legislature of Jalisco has authorized the Governor of the State to sell all the buildings belonging to the clergy, even those devoted to instruction and benevolent purposes.

The Apache Indians are committing horrible outrages in the State of Sonora. The National Guard has been called out to fight them. All business was paralyzed in Lower California. The mines were sufficiently worked to retain their titles.

CUBA.

Reported Engagements With the Insurgents—The Steamship Missouri.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 15.

All the journals publish accounts of minor engagements between the troops and revolutionists; but nothing decisive is known to have resulted.

The steamship *Teutonia* sailed to-day for Southampton.

The steamer *Missouri* arrived here to-day from New-York. On the night of the 11th inst., during a fog, the *Missouri* ran into the schooner *Dyer*, bound from the James River for Boston with a cargo of oysters, and sunk her. FRANKLIN BAKER, a seaman on the *Dyer*, was drowned.

Sugar active; the market to-day opened firm, but fell at the close; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8¾ reals per arrobe. Exchange on London, 16¼@16¾ per cent. premium; on Paris, 3@3¾ per cent. premium; on United States sixty days' sight, in currency, 24@23 per cent discount; in gold, 4½@5 per cent. premium; short sight, gold, 7 per cent. premium.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the Rebels.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 15.

The original copy of the so-called Emancipation Proclamation, issued by the revolutionary General, CESPEDES, has been received here. It does not, as has been reported previously, abolish slavery at once, but counsels owners to give their slaves their freedom, and leave the ultimate decision to the people, who at their pleasure may decide upon immediate emancipation, coupled with the indemnification of those owners who are favorable to the revolutionary cause, and yet unwilling to part with their property. The General's principal object in the issue of the proclamation appears to be the utilization of the services of the blacks, as a military necessity.

Reported Taking of Bayamo by Valmaseda—Attempt to Compromise with the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The journals of this city continue to report that Count VALMASEDA has taken Bayamo. But this is still doubtful. Even if he had reached the town, it is not probable that he would enter it. Spanish and Cuban accounts concur in stating that the cholera is raging there.

Señors RAMIRES, OROZ and TAMAYO left this city to-day as a Commission to consult with the insurgent chiefs, and endeavor to bring about a compromise. Various meetings to consider the question of peace have been held at the residences of prominent Cubans, but they have had no definite result. The Cuban Revolutionary Junta in this city has had several secret meetings, at which they have resolved to remain quiet, accept nothing from Gen. DULCE, and make no demonstration until they have heard fully from Gen. CESPEDES as to the wishes of the revolutionists in arms.

The Steamer Glide Disaster—Testimonial to Gen. Rousseau's Widow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15.

Brevet Major R. M. MASTON, First Infantry, one of the victims of the *Glide* disaster, died last evening, and was buried to-day. He had been temporarily assigned to staff duty, and ordered by Gen. ROUSSEAU to make some investigations in Western Louisiana.

The Peruvian Minister received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Pensacola of the monitors and tenders, having a good run, the monitors making six to seven knots per hour easily. They remain at Pensacola for a few days.

Gen. ROUSSEAU having died poor, a number of citizens are moving in the matter of a testimonial to his widow. Two meetings have already been held, and last night a committee of influential citizens was appointed to carry out the matter. Gen. ROUSSEAU's horses are now being raffled off by the members of his staff.

A bill came up in the House yesterday, and was read for the first time, totally abolishing the present City Government, and creating a new or provisional one, the officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor. Two bills are also preparing for the abolishment of the present public school government, and providing for the appointment by the Governor of school directors.

Decisions Respecting the Income Tax—Tragedy in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 15.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate to authorize the construction of a mammoth hotel in this city, by the Chicago Hotel Company. The capital is to be $500,000, with permission to increase it to $1,000,000.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge DRUMMOND decided on two indictments, that the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that a person's income includes debts and promissory notes payable in future is erroneous, and parties indicted as having made fraudulent returns were acquitted, they having excluded moneys due next year.

News of a tragedy in Monroe, Greene County, Wis., has just been received here. ANGELINE SHRAYER shot and killed PATRICK CRATTY, who seduced her two years ago, and refused to maintain their child. He was insulting her when she fired at him. She was arrested.

The use of the Wisconsin Assembly Chamber on Monday evening and the successive evenings has been tendered for the discussion of political issues by the rival candidates for the United States Senatorship.

GEORGIA.

Message of Gov. Bullock—His Reconstruction Recommendations.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 15.

The Senate and House reassembled to-day, and the message of Gov. BULLOCK was received and read. He commences by announcing that on the 7th of December he addressed a communication to Congress, setting forth that the Reconstruction laws had not been fully executed in Georgia. He then proceeds to state that the remarkable action of the Legislature, at its last session, had induced a careful examination of the law and of the manner of its execution to ascertain how it was possible that such extraordinary results could occur. He argues that a strict adherence to the letter of the Reconstruction acts would have prevented the overthrow of them which has been accomplished in Georgia. Congress, he says, is the sole interpreter of the true intent and meaning of the reconstruction measures, and the final arbiter on the question of their execution. In the body of the message the following occurs: "The fact that there is not in Georgia adequate protection for life and property and the free expression of political opinion, is so well known and understood as not to need argument or the presentation of the evidence which has reached me from many portions of the State. In fact, it is hoped that it may never become necessary to make public the information, which would severely reflect upon us as a people." He says Congress will undoubtedly regard the action in expelling the colored members of the Legislature as revolutionary, and the overthrow of the Government instituted by its acts, and will take into its own hands the adjustment of the difficulty, unless some effective measures are adopted here to repair the injury. It is not desired, he says, that treason should be punished, but it is demanded that loyalty shall be respected, and, if necessary, protected. The Governor recommends the General Assembly to take the initiative for a settlement, by excluding members ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and restoring the colored members to their seats; and in case it is not deemed wise to take this course, then adjourn and leave the whole matter to Congress, where, in any event, the whole matter must be finally disposed of. He further remarks that we may be well assured that Congress will not pause in the great work of reconstruction and of regeneration until we fully acquiesce in the great fact that our late slaves are men entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of other men before the law; that until the same freedom from proscription which is now granted to the most arrogant opponent of Congress is secured to the humblest Union man and friend of the Government, we cannot have perfect peace or prosperity. He closes with congratulations upon the satisfactory condition of the State finances and the valuable results obtained by agriculture.

The Senate, on reading the Governor's message, passed a resolution referring that portion of the message relative to the State's relation to the General Government to a committee of five. Also a resolution calling on the Governor to show the facts whereon he states there is no protection for life, property and the maintenance of peace and good order; also proofs of the evils and disorder to which he refers, or of the existance of organized resistance to the law; the extent and character of the same; also that it is the earnest desire and unwavering determination of this body to coöperate in all proper measures with the other departments of the Government in offering full and ample protection to life and property, and in the establishment of peace and good order throughout the State, securing to all classes and conditions of the people the free expression of political opinions, and effecting the faithful execution of the laws of the State and of the United States.

The House passed a resolution referring that portion of the Governor's message relative to reconstruction to a special Committee of Ten.

Trial of the Ogeechee Negro Prisoners.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 15.

The preliminary examination of the prisoners captured on the Ogeechee was commenced to-day. One of them, Capt. GREEN, was arraigned. The Sheriff identified him as one of the negroes who assaulted and robbed him and his deputies. W. S. FITCH, District-Attorney, is defending the prisoners.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Legislature has memorialized Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and passed a vote of thanks to Gens. SHERIDAN and CUSTER. The excitement over the Senatorial contest has subsided, and although threats have been made to bolt the action of the caucus, it is altogether probable that CARL SCHURZ will be elected by a large majority.

Renomination of Mr. Ramsey as Senator from Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 15.

At the Republican caucus of Senators and Representatives at St. Paul last evening, Mr. RAMSEY was nominated for reëlection as Senator of Minnesota.

The Nebraska Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 15.

No organized opposition is being made to Senator TIPTON's reëlection from Nebraska.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—A body was found in the ruins of Caldwell's store this afternoon. It was so badly burned that it was impossible to identify it. It is unquestionably however the body of one of the missing clerks. The safes of J. E. CALDWELL & Co. have just been opened and all the diamonds, watches and jewelry are as good as new. It certainly reflects great credit on the house of MARVIN & Co., the manufacturers.

HUNTINGTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Hampshire Woolen Mills, in this town, owned by LITTLE & STANTON, were totally destroyed by fire last night, together with a large lot of manufactured goods. Several adjoining buildings were also destroyed. The loss is $75,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—An attachment for a large amount has just been made on the Brantford Lock Works, in New-Haven County.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Five ladies will represent the Equal Suffrage Association of this city in the Convention at Washington.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15.—A freight train on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad was thrown from the track to-day while passing over the bridge between Athol and Royalston. Nine cars were smashed and the bridge was badly damaged. Conductor WEBBER and another man were slightly injured.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—A frightful explosion of burning fluid occurred here this evening, by which a young lady, Miss KATE RUPERT, was terribly burned. She was carrying a little child up stairs at her mother's home when the lamp exploded, burning the clothes off her body and setting fire to the house. The child was not hurt.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A man named THOS. CUNNINGHAM was instantly killed to-day while at work on the Chenango Canal extension, by an embankment sixty feet high caving in.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Dr. SIMMONDS, formerly of Cincinnati, was shot and killed by D. MARKHAM, at Water Valley, on Monday evening. MARKHAM fled.

PERSONAL.

Prof. ELI T. TAPPAN will be inaugurated as President of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, on Tuesday next.

Col. ALBERT BARNITZ, formerly of Cincinnati, who it was supposed was mortally wounded in Gen. CUSTER's fight with the Indians, is now considered out of danger, though still very weak.

It is said that Commodore RICHARD W. MEADE has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and that his condition is critical.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, is ill and unable to transact official business or receive visitors.

In the audience at Dr. HAYES' lecture in Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday evening, was a man who shared with him the dangers and privations of the long Winter in the Arctic regions. He now works in one of the machine shops in Detroit.

Judge FOSTER, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has resigned, his reason being the inadequacy of the salary of the office, which is $5,000.

In response to a letter from Gen. THOMAS EWING, Mrs. MUDD, wife of Dr. MUDD, has gone to Washington to add her personal appeal to the President for her husband's pardon.

Rev. FREDERIC D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, has telegraphed to the committee of the Diocesan Convention appointed to apprise him of his election to the Bishopric of Central New-York, that he will accept.

Hon. THOMAS M. KEY, formerly Judge-Advocate on Gen. McCLELLAN's staff, and for several years a member of the Ohio Legislature, died at Lebanon, Ohio, last evening.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 30, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hackley, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Clapp, H. A. Delilla, Alex. Holland and family, P. S. Kintner, Wm. D. Sloane, George W. Dix, E. H. Bonner, E. J. Woolsey, Jr. Philadelphia—Neilson Brown, W. B. Bullock, E. K. Denis, W. L. Campbell, Edward Pepper, Charles Pepper, John B. English, William P. Ellison, Mrs. Ellison, C. A. Griscom, Dulon Hessenbruch. San Francisco—Orasio Bardy. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollins. York, Penn.—Mrs. William Coleman. Troy, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren and family. Paris—Alex. Richardson, J. R. Lewis. California—C. W. Scheidel, George Powers. Brooklyn—Miss A. Lapsley. Newport, R. I.—J. A. Hazard, J. K. Lawrence. Chicago—Fred. P. Updyke. United States Navy—J. R. Quinn. Cleveland—Miss L. W. Hillyard. Norwalk, Ohio—W. H. Jenny.

BRIEF NOTES.

Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON, of Richmond, has written a long letter opposing the new Conservative movement in Virginia.

The Pennsylvania monument, at Harrisburg, to the soldiers from that State who fell in the war with Mexico, is to be dedicated on the 26th of May next.

Somebody kindled a fire under the stairs of a school-house in Evansville, Ohio, on Tuesday, while there were 600 children in the building. The cry of fire greatly excited and alarmed the pupils, but the teachers were able so far to restrain them as to secure their safe exit from the building.

Boston proposes that a grand international exposition of industrial arts be held in this country in the year 1876, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the United States.

There is a most lively excitement among the heirs-at-law of a certain rich man in Mansfield, Ohio, who mysteriously disappeared about four years ago, but has now returned, as much to their disgust as to their astonishment.

JACOB BINKLEY and his sister ELIZABETH, two aged persons, died in Hagerstown, Md., last week, in a state of destitution, although they have left property valued at $25,000. They had denied themselves the comforts of life that they might accumulate dollars.

A correspondent at Augusta, Me., intimates that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN may yet be brought forward as a compromise candidate for the United States Senatorship. Such a movement, he says, would be particularly gratifying to the young men and soldiers of the State.

The first marriage certificate issued in Boston this year was to a colored man, who contemplated marriage for the sixth time. The would-be bride is a white woman, who enters upon the matrimonial voyage for the first time.

The Ætna Live Stock Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., find their losses exceed their receipts, and will issue no more policies. They cannot contend against nature and fraud at the same time, or, as they express it, no rate high enough to cover the "moral hazard" of this class of insurance can be obtained. Thus the final experiment of insuring live stock in the United States comes to an end.

Secretary A. J. FLETCHER, of Tennessee, has published a letter, sharply criticising Gov. BROWNLOW's policy, and earnestly advocating the removal of political disabilities from the rebels of the State. He says the time has come when a sound policy and the interest of the whole people imperatively demand this course.

The first locomotive used in New-England is being repaired in the shop of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, in Augusta, Me. It was called the Lion, but is now named the Brookline.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide a Metropolitan Police for Philadelphia.

It is proposed that a meeting of officers who served during the war on the Western and Southern waters be held at Cairo, Ill., on the 18th of February, to organize "The Society of the Western Navy," preliminary to a grand reunion later in the Spring.

Some Philadelphia firemen had their customary riot on Thursday, but the Police quelled the disturbance before any great damage was done.

In Greenfield, Saratoga County, recently, an old lady and her two daughters were married at the same time. The mother was a widow; the first daughter was a widow of two months, and her husband a widower of four months; the other was a miss of sweet seventeen, and the espoused a man of about thirty years, who had recently obtained a divorce from a former wife.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Many, Many Years.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

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Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Valuable and Reliable.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, &c. For Public Speakers and Singers, and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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Electricity, for the Speedy and Permanent removal of acute and chronic disease, applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th-st.

MARRIED.

CHASE—COREY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the Third Universalist Church, by Rev. D. K. Lee, HENRY M. CHASE, of Middletown, Conn., to JULIA A. V. COREY, of this City.

HELLACY—NELSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Friends' ceremony, FRANCIS HELLACY, Jr., to MARY, daughter of the late Henry A. Nelson, all of this City.

LAING—AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. James Smythe, at the residence of the bride's parents, RANDOLPH C. LAING to Miss JUSTINA M. AUSTIN, both of this City. No cards.

PRESTON—MARSH.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 15, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. Dr. James B. Simmons, CHARLES T. PRESTON, Esq., to Miss MARY E. MARSH.

WILSON—OFFLEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at St. Luke's Church, New-York City, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Rev. JOSEPH D. WILSON, of Pittsburg, Penn., to CATHARINE HEATON, of New-York City, daughter of the late John Holmes Offley.

WAINWRIGHT—TALCOTT.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869, at St. John's Church, Hartford, by Right Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by Rev. F. C. Wainwright, Miss HELENA B., daughter of T. G. Talcott, Esq., to Dr. W. A. M. WAINWRIGHT, of New-York City.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 14, 1869, at her late residence, No. 449 West 22d-st., ALICE R. CLARK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

CARLISLE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, JAMES CARLISLE, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral to-day, (Saturday,) the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

CORNWALLIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 15, deeply regretted, ANNIE LOUISE, the beloved wife of Kinahan Cornwallis, and daughter of Samuel T. Tisdale.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWLETT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob C. Hewlett, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 15, HENRY JENKINS.

Funeral at the State-st. Congregational Church at 1½ o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 17. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—On Friday morning, Jan. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Whiteman, No. 220 West 15th-st., CHARLOTTE JONES, widow of the late Edmund Jones, in her 70th year.

Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, 47th-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1½ P. M. Friends of the family and of the families of her sons, Edward and J. Jarvis Jones, and her sons-in-law, Wm. B. Whiteman and Hanford Horton, and her grandson, Wm. C. Rogers, are invited to attend.

KELTY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M., Mrs. FANNY KELTY, in the 85th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.

LATOU.—Suddenly, at Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, ROBERT LATOU, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOWATT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1869, ELIZABETH ANN, widow of Charles Mowatt, of this City, and daughter of the late John Grayson, of Sheffield, England, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

PEMBROKE.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Jan. 14, WILLIAM PEMBROKE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence this day, (Saturday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Grace Church, Port Richmond. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River at 12½ and returns at 3½ P. M.

TUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 14, ELLEN MARIA, wife of H. A. Tucker, aged 41 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Mansion House, Hicks-st., on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, PETER S. WETMORE, son of David W. Wetmore, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M.

WHITNEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 14, Miss ELIZABETH BLISS WHITNEY, daughter of Sarah and Bernard Whitney, deceased, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will be attended at Grace Church, Orange, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WESSELLS.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, HANNAH, widow of the late John H. Wessells, aged 65 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 311 West 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Jersey papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARTH AND HOME,
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF 16 PAGES,
FOR THE
FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.
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DONALD G. MITCHELL
AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 5 NOW READY.

In this number is begun the publication of a new story of domestic life, written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, author of "*Life in the Iron Mills*," entitled

THE TEMBROKE LEGACY.

It will be copiously illustrated by STEPHENS, and will run through several numbers. The genius of Mrs. DAVIS, in its intensity and sombreness, strongly resembles that of JANE EYRE, and "THE TEMBROKE LEGACY" will be found to possess the highest interest.

No. 5 is a number of unusual richness, and we ask the lovers of good reading and fine engravings to buy and examine it. Read the

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Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WM. A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, HENRY L. HOGUET,
GEO. W. PLATT, WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, JONA W. ALLEN,
GEO. C. PETERS, NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, PETER B. SWEENY,
ANDREW MILLS;

and SAMUEL C. HARRIOTT, HUDSON HOAGLAND, and JOHN W. MAZURY were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT THE ELECTION HELD AT THIS Bank on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

BARNET L. SOLOMON, THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, JAMES A. WOOD,
J. C. WHITEHOUSE, JOHN DAYTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, JOHN Q. PREBLE,
GEORGE C. COLBURN.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., until Feb. 2. All bonds due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at this office, and interest will cease after that date.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the office, No. 21 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	111	111½	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108½	108¾
Coupon, 1881..	112½	112¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862..	108½	109	10-40 Registered..	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '62..	112½	112¾	10-40 Coupon..	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	109½	109¾	Gold..	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	109½	109¾	U. S. Cur. Pac..	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	108½	108¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

ORANGE AND NEWARK RAILROAD seven per cent. bonds, free of tax, principal and interest guaranteed by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for sale by

EGLESTON & SMITH, No. 38 Pine-st.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levee; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, CHARLES SANFORD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, SAMUEL R. PLATT,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, H. B. LOOMIS,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, CHARLES HAUSELT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM, ALFRED L. ROWE.
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST.,
CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the Banking-house, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JACOB B. DICKINSON, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOS. T. SANGER, J. H. DATER,
JOHN ELLIOTT, TIMOTHY H. PORTER,
JOHN FALCONER, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
HENRY J. BAKER, C. F. DAVENPORT,
ALBERT G. LEE, WM. R. FOSTER,
JOHN H. STOUT, A. A. SELOVER,
HARVEY E. HICKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JOHN B. DICKINSON was unanimously reelected President and Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN was unanimously reelected Vice-President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JACOB D. VERMILYE, WM. H. TOWNSEND,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN, WM. A. HADDEN,
ALEX'R T. STEWART, GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HENRY PALMER,
JOHN A. STEWART.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously re-elected President and BENJ. B. SHERMAN Vice-President.

B. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election.

JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice-President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU, JOSEPH BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH, HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
DENTON PEARSALL, GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
JNO. C. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES M. MOTLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously reelected President.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL S. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sanford Cobb was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JOHN H. CONTOIT,
WILLIAM SMITH, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
GEORGE R. JACKSON, JOHN A. MERRITT,
EBENR. BEADLESTON, ELISHA BROOKS,
EBENEZER H. FRAY, HENRY WEIL,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, JAMES D. FITCH,
JOHN KERR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Jacob Campbell was unanimously elected President, and John A. Merritt Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 64 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first-class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Jan. 8, 1869.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 3 P. M., at which time nine trustees will be chosen to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue (except those on which payment has been stopped, a list of which may be seen at our office) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1869, by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

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250 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company for sale by WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on or after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO.
OF BROOKLYN, NO. 26 COURT-ST. AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

C. D. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 159 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL..........$250,000.
SURPLUS..........$240,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

H. GIRoux, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand, at their office in New-York.

NOTICE.—This Company have removed their office in New-York to No. 173 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., and offer to the public an unimpaired cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, added to which is a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars, and insures against loss by fire, ocean marine, and inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable rates as is consistent with safety and mutual protection.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,
ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 450,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,536,736 53.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK, SOUTH-WEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from national tax) on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest, the same as a deposit, after that date.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON B. ODELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nelson B. Odell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE K. CHASE, a bankrupt.—At a Court of Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the —— day of ——, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George K. Chase, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868.

HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
No. 200 Broadway.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Franklin W. Brooks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1869.

ANDREW J. ROGERS, Assignee,
No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William J. Bell and Robert Yelverton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES H. OLDY, Assignee,
No. 14 New-st.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIAMAN ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Siaman Abrahams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

B. M. SAMTER, Assignee,
No. 18 Murray-st.

ja9-law3Sa*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN W. TILTON, of the town of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE EVANS, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM J. BARNES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK C. MOIES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. CROSBY, of the City of Hudson, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger District of New-Jersey.

J. DIXON, Jr., Attorney.

JAN. 15, 1869.

NO. 1,970.—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.—Involuntary Bankruptcy.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. COMYN and JAMES KYLE, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868.—Northern District of New-York, ss.—Upon filing proofs, sustaining the allegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered on motion of Geo. Gorham, of counsel for the petitioner, that the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court-room, in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New-York, and District aforesaid, on the 9th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if there any be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, by delivering the same to each of them personally, or by leaving the same at their and each of their last usual places of abode in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance, and that if personal service cannot be made upon the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, then and in that case, service hereof shall be made by publishing a copy of this order in the New-York *Times* and in the Orleans *Republican*, once a week, for three weeks.

Witness, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Judge of the said [L. S.] Court, and the seal thereof, at Buffalo, in said District, on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868.

M. P. FILLMORE,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

HENRY A. CHILDS,
Attorney for Petitioners, Medina, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FISHER, a bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.

AUGUSTUS BLUMENTHAL, Assignee,
JAN. 15, 1869. No. 390 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Kelly, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
New-York City.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MEAD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry B. Mead, of the town of Thompson, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 28th day of December A. D., 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

ja9-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BARNETT and AUGUSTUS F. SHEPARD bankrupts.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Barnett, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and Augustus F. Shepard, of the City of New-Orleans, in the Parish of New-Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, 9th day of January, 1869.

EBEN. R. SAMPSON, Assignee.

ja9-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDRE LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alexandre Levy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Assignee.

ja9-law3wS*

NO. 1,949.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW G. DICKINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew G. Dickinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of January.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN, and MAYER H. LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that we have filed our final accounts as Trustees of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, in said Court, and that on the 9th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, we shall apply to said Court, at the Chambers thereof, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the settlement of our said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Trustees of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Yours, &c.

ADOLPH STRAUSS,
CHARLES PAULSON,
ABRAHAM WORMSER, } Trustees.

ja16-law2wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Sanger and Abraham Sanger, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1869.

MYER STERN, Assignee.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys for Assignee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1869, present, Hon. John R. Brady, J.—In the matter of the application and petition of ADOLPH DE BARY, to change his name to LOUIS ALBERT DE BARY.—On reading and filing the petition of Adolph de Bary, praying that he may be authorized, by an order of this Court, to assume the name of Louis Albert de Bary, and that his name may be changed accordingly, which petition sets forth the grounds of the application, and is duly verified by the petitioner. And the Court being satisfied by the said petition so verified that there is no reasonable objection to the said Adolph de Bary's assuming the name of Louis Albert de Bary. Now, on motion of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn, petitioner's attorneys, it is ordered that on complying with the directions hereinafter given in this order, the name of said petitioner be, after the 15th day of February, 1869, changed to Louis Albert de Bary; and it is further ordered that within ten days from the date hereof, the said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the New-York *Times*, a public newspaper printed in the City of New-York, and that within twenty days from the date hereof, he cause this order and an affidavit of the publication of this order, to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize persons to change their names," passed Dec. 14, 1847, and an act amendatory thereof passed March 17, 1860.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
Petitioner's Attorneys, No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Sunday School Convention will hold its first session at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. E. MOUNTJOY, D. D., and Rev. Dr. CARTER.

GRACE CHAPEL
14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.
Jan. 17 to 24, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, every evening.
SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND DISCUSSION:

Sunday Evening, Jan. 17—History of Sunday Schools, Rev. Dr. Carter; Importance of Sunday Schools, Rev. Dr. Montgomery.
Monday Evening, Jan. 18—Mission Sunday Schools.
1—Organization and History, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng.
2—Practical Work, Rev. Mr. Stevenson. Rev. Mr. Walker.
3—Support by Tenements, Rev. Dr. Jno. C. Smith.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 19—Parish Sunday Schools.
1—What They Are, Rev. Dr. Weston.
2—Instruction, Rev. R. G. Quennell.
3—Auxiliaries, Rev. Dr. Tuttle.
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 20—Bible Classes.
1—Importance of Bible Study, Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton.
2—Course of Instruction, Rev. Dr. Carter.
3—Infant Classes, Rev. Dr. Tuttle. Rev. Dr. Geer.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 21—Teachers.
1—Self-Consecration, Rev. Wm. H. Cooke.
2—Training, Rev. Dr. Paddock, Brooklyn.
3—Visiting, Rev. Mr. Seabury.
4—Encouragements, Rev. Dr. Dyer.
Friday Evening, Jan. 22—Graduates: How Shall we Retain Their Interest in Church Work?
1—American Men—Clerical, Rev. G. F. Seymour, D. D.
2—American Men—Lay, Rev. Dr. Washburne.
3—American Women, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 23—Sunday School Power.
1—In the Parish, Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D.
2—In Mission Work, Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D.
Sunday Evening, Jan. 24—Closing Sermon, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D.

In the absence of the Bishop, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., has consented to preside. Addresses positively limited to ten minutes, that all who desire it may have opportunity to express their views.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D. Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D.
Rev. Sam'l Cooke, D. D. Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D.
Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D. Rev. Walter Delafield.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY, FREE PREACHING.—At Cooper Institute, Christianity interpreted by modern thought and experience. A series of discourses designed for inquiring minds, by the most eminent preachers will be commenced by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ and continued thereafter every Sunday, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All persons are cordially invited.

THE CENTRAL SUNDAY SCHOOL OF the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will celebrate the Thirteenth Anniversary of its Sunday School Missionary Association, ON SUNDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by M. B. LEWIS, Sunday School Missionary from Minnesota, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of the New-York City Mission.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison-av. and Catharine-st., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at the Mission, No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

MISSIONARY CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S Chapel, East 16th-st., near 3d-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had of H. M. McLaren, No. 19 Wall-st.; Rev. C. S. Stephenson, No. 406 East 19th-st.; the Sextons of St. George's Church, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

A PUBLIC DISCUSSION AT NEPTUNE HALL, corner of Grand and Allen sts., New-York, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Resolved, That the Scriptures Teach that the Soul is Mortal, and in death unconscious.* W. H. HANFORD, affirmative; T. J. O. KAIN, negative. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. S. W. FISHER, D. D. LL. D., of Utica, N. Y., preaches in the course under this Association on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st. Subject—*Who Taught Christ?* Young men are invited. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE D. MATHEWS WILL preach in Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, will deliver the second of his afternoon lectures on family relationship. Subject—*The Bible Law for the Christian Husband.*

LAY PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., at 3½ o'clock, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 7½ P. M. Speakers next SUNDAY—in Broome-st., Mr. E. F. JUDSON; in 3d-av., Mr. CHAS. T. GOODWIN. Seats free. All are invited.

GREENE-ST., M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. FREDK. BROWN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Morning—*The Christian Doctrine of the Resurrection.* Evening—*The Coming American.* Galleries free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing 10½ A. M. by Rev J. S. INSKIP, and at 7½ P. M. by Chaplain McCABE. Love feast at 3 P. M. Protracted meeting through the week at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will administer the holy rite of confirmation at the Chapel of the Holy Comforter, (Seamen's Mission,) No. 75 Beach-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 17th, at 3½ o'clock.

FORTY SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services. God permitting, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

SECOND ADVENT PROTRACTED Meeting at the Church, No. 138 West 24th-st.; Love Feast SABBATH at 3 P. M. Preaching by J. K. BELLOWS at 7 P. M. Meetings continue every evening through the week.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Strangers cordially invited, and furnished with seats. Galleries always free.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. C. F. CRANE will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ A. M., and Elder JACOB KNAPP, from California, in the evening, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor.—Samuel Halstead's Praying Band will be at this church during the day, SUNDAY, Jan. 17. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING AT CORner Grand and Allen sts., SUNDAY, Jan. 17, A. M. and P. M., by Rev. J. K. BELLOWS. P. M. subject—*State of the Dead;* evening, Elder A. BROWN—*Future Abode of the Righteous.*

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av.—Public services next SABBATH will be conducted by the Newburg "Praying Band" and others, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 10½ A. M. Seats all free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible-class at 9 and preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by Evangelists on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects connected with the coming of the Lord, and the preparation of the Church therefor. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. D. ROSA, of Chicago, at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS ARE HELD at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Afternoon, 2½ o'clock, conference; subject—*The Positive Philosophy.* Evening, 7½ o'clock, trance speaking by first-class mediums.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Addresses by Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. J. H. VINCENT and others.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Essay by Dr. MORSE. Subject—*Self-elevation.*

NEW BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 51st-st. and 11th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Bro. GEORGE GOODWIN. Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan. 17, at 3½ o'clock.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. DURBIN WILL PREACH at the 7th-st. M. E. Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE TRUMP OF GOD.—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Trumpet Sounding*—Isa., xxvii., 13.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD at Cooper Institute Hall on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. Seats free.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and at 3½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 17.

NEW-YORK—Church in 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—*Infants in Heaven.*

HARLEM—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., 7½ P. M., by L. T. WILLIAMS, Esq. Subject—*The Doctrines of the New Church.*

GREENPOINT—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—*The Spiritual World.*

JERSEY CITY—Cooper's Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—*The Resurrection.*

REV. GEO. H. McECKRON, WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. M. WILLES will preach at 7½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. PRICE at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. V. BRUCE at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely.

REV. DR. MUNSEY, OF BALTIMORE, will preach in the Central Methodist E. Church, 14th-st., near 7th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation to take care of an invalid lady, or to take care of one or two grown children; is a good seamstress; good references. Call for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., from 10 till 1.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; or would take in some washing at her own residence; has the best City reference as to capability and honesty. Address No. 79 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy American woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; would attend a lady and make herself generally useful; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; good reference. Address M. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, or would go out by the day; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 East 18th-st., below 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; can flute, do up fine muslins, &c.; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist in coarse washing; City reference. Apply at No. 353 West 37th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 514 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to take care of growing children, or as waitress; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND trustworthy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would take charge of a laundry; can give the very best City references. Call at No. 159 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 240 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or to take care of children and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family and gentlemen, at her own house; gentlemen's washing and plain washing done at seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the rear house, Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dressmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Call on or address AUROUZE, No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 1,309 Broadway, near 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; would assist in the washing; can do all kinds of fluting; has best City references. Call at No. 247 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 164 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and do plain sewing; best references. Call or address A. B., Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 378 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as monthly nurse, or to take charge of an invalid lady; best City reference. Call or address for one week at No. 240 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A situation to wait on a lady and sew; can operate on the machine. Call or address R. B., Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO OBTAIN A SITUation to wait on table or attend the door; good reference furnished if required. Address Mrs. PLUNKETT, No. 356 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS WILLing to assist with the washing; City references given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; A lady wishes to procure a situation for a first-class waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 26 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MEXICAN AS monthly or an infant's nurse; has had experience in both. Inquire for two days, No. 109 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook. Apply for two days in the bookstore, No. 335 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City references. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO place an active and reliable young Swiss as porter in a store or public institution. Address GREEN, Box No. 1,171 Post Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free test office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and conscientious employment, requiring but small capital. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed for scores of people every day, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or address R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN situations, a number of good waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, American, English, Irish, German, all suited at No. 1,270 Broadway; hotels and country families supplied with servants. Knickerbocker Employment Office, No. 1,270 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN WOman to do the housework of a family of five persons, three of whom are children; to a suitable person good wages will be given. Apply at No. 106 West 49th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL BLAKE'S $1 patent chair springs. Call on or address GOODWIN & BLAKE, No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
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BRITANNIA........Jan. 30 | INDIA..........Feb. 20

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First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

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NEVADA (new)..........................Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $33, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

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Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

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Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
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On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
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One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 16, RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

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F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on SATURDAY, 16th inst.—Freight received until 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst. All former facilities afforded shippers on collections and inland charges.
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COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau....Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Feb. 4.

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F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Jan. 16
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL...SATURDAY, Jan. 23

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

DENTISTRY.

GOLD!!—WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO our beautiful sets of teeth, on fine gold, at $40; Platina at $30, our own invention; defying competition, and warranted the lightest, strongest and best dentures ever made.

Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av. Extracting under gas, 50 cents.

Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Bulkley and Pond.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF
The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
SITUATE ON
The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS.
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 57TH AND 58TH STS., TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y., The following described Real Estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—32 lots on north side of 57th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

58TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 58th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 9th-av. and 58th-st.; 9th-av. is paved with Belgian pavement.

10TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 10th-av. and 58th-st.

The above described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and of first-class improvements, are rapidly enhancing in value, and very desirable as an investment; and to those wishing to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences, the lots on 57th-st. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park.

TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:

6,000 pairs of Slippers.
12,000 Caps.
5,000 Gowns.
5,000 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Drawers.
10,000 Shirts.
2,500 Bedsacks.
1,600 Straw Mattresses.
5,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
2,400 White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, &c.,

the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant crimson figured brocatel window curtains, covered rosewood and black walnut parlor and library suites in green and gold, figured brocatel and green reps; Turkish easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood and gilt marble-top consol tables, black walnut etageres, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c. A fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, lounges in green reps, gilt frame engravings, black walnut extension table, oak cane-seat chairs, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Carved rosewood 6½-octave piano, made by Pape, of Paris.
Carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Barmore, New-York.
Carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, Boston.
Carved rosewood 7¼-octave grand action piano.
Also, a large invoice of fancy goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LIQUORS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a valuable invoice of assorted Cordials, Liquors, &c., and would call especial attention to the same.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 62D AND 63D STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—6 lots west side of 4th-av., commencing 25.5 feet north of 62d-st.
62D-ST.—1 lot north side, 25 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 1 lot north side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 2 lots north side, 150 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 2 lots north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
63D-ST.—1 lot south side, 25 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 4 lots south side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 2 lots south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY, Jan. 18, and following evenings, a private collection of Books, comprising a very choice assortment of standard literature, many early and rare works, illustrated works, &c., many of which are in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TO CAPITALISTS—PROSPECT PARK BROOKLYN LOTS.
JOHNSON & MILLER will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a large number of choice vacant lots, all splendidly located within a few hundred feet of the eastern and western boundaries of the Park, on President, Union, Warren, Carroll and other streets. This sale, which will be absolute, is well worthy the attention of all seeking investment. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom:
8TH-AV., FACING CENTRAL PARK—Four lots on 8th-av., northwest corner of 90th-st., free from rock, on elevated ground, being about the highest on the avenue, and overlooking the lake, park, &c. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY, bankrupts.—Notice of Assignee's sale.—Notice is hereby given that the following-described property belonging to the said bankrupts' estate, will be sold at auction, (Edward Schenck, auctioneer,) to the highest bidder, at No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 25th day of January, 1869, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, viz.:

23 booths, 6 desks, 7 chairs, 2 stools, 1 copying press, 1 counter, (taken down;) 1 lot shelving, 1 clock and 20 gross lead pencils. Also, all the right, title and interest to the Company's franchise for booths located under its charter.—Dated New-York, Jan. —, 1869.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN,
No. 167 Broadway, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE and JAMES HUTCHISON, bankrupts.—The subscriber, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the salesroom of Messrs. William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 182 Church-st., New-York City, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following assets, which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: 40 pieces 8-4 floor oil-cloths.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, (SATURDAY,) Jan. 16, at 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:
4,040 boxes fresh Messina Oranges, cargo schooner *Skylark*, from Messina.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to take a third interest in a reliable staple business, long established, well located and thriving; a young or middle-aged man, of some experience in City business, (acquaintance with paper or stationery desirable,) of undoubted integrity, of unexceptionable habits, active, industrious, ambitious, with $10,000 cash, wishing to unite with two of like qualifications, already in the business, may address in confidence, with full particulars and real name, P. & W., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $8,000, TO manage a manufactory in London, England; passage paid over and $3,000 salary; profits to each partner not less than $10,000 per annum. Address C., Box No. 39 St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

FOR SALE—A MUSIC STORE SPLENDIDLY fitted up; unsurpassed for location and the advantages it offers to every branch of the trade. Address MUSIC STORE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY stores in Greenpoint, L. I. Good reasons for selling. Address H. G., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, in search of a quiet home and good board, can be accommodated with a furnished or partly furnished room in the family of a widow; also an attic room. Call at No. 209 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House—A suite of desirable rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board in a first-class house. No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 18th and 37th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address with terms, Box No. 951 New-York Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with a large front room, with modern improvements, in a first-class house, with full or partial board. Call at No. 234 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 123 WEST 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., has three nicely furnished connecting rooms to let; three railroads pass the street. Best of references required.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST. (NEW NO. 113.)—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor front, to let with board; will be vacated Jan. 13. References required.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, (WITHOUT board,) a front room on the second floor, with a small bedroom if desired. Inquire at No. 140 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—single room on second floor, handsomely furnished; also, one on fourth floor, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, one large room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, D. B. S., Box No. 1,843 Post Office, N. Y.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a family wishing handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table, may be accommodated at No. 50 West 12th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY; also all seeking board, rooms or houses directed immediately. Apply at Board of Exchange Directory, No. 737 Broadway. Established in 1857.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with furnished rooms or board at moderate prices, convenient to all the cars. No. 431 Grand-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board, or rooms without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125—A PARLOR FLOOR with private table; also, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD floor may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st; late or early dinner to suit; house and location unexceptionable.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor to let, either singly or entire; very desirable location. Apply at No. 100 West 31st-st.

AT NO. 878 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR above 18th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANT rooms with board. Apply at No. 72 West 34th-st.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH floor to let, with board, at No. 35 East 21st-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Famingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE and every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-street.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS,
ALL STYLES; GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, &c.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY,
No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand Carriages for sale cheap.

A TRUCK, GOOD TEAM AND DOUBLE set of first-class harness for sale cheap. Apply to J. STRITTMATTER, No. 51 Central Market, corner Broadway and 48th-st., or No. 170 Ludlow-st., after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE BOB-TAIL BAY HORSE for cart, milk or express man; also an eight years' lease from May of five stalls and carriage house. Apply at No. 245 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, TWO CARTS AND harness, together or separate; they are 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind, fit for cart, truck, or any work; also one light horse, at No. 414 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM OF MULES; INQUIRE at PETER KERRIGAN'S stables, Grand-st., between Newark-av. and 1st-st., Hoboken. Call at 12 o'clock, as the team is working.

FOR SALE—14 LARGE DRAFT HORSES AND mares, all young and sound, and very cheap; also four dirt carts and harness; No. 80 New-Chambers-st.; one family horse for sale.

FOR SALE—A CARTMAN'S CART AT A BARgain; new and thoroughly built. Apply at No. 59 Lewis-st.

HORSE, TOP WAGON AND HARNESS, all in good order, for sale cheap. Inquire, till sold, of JOHN AITON, grocer, No. 441 West 36th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 75, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

FOR SALE—BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 PINE-ST.:
MERCER-ST.—50x100, near Houston.
GREENE-ST.—45x100, near Canal.
GREENE-ST.—50x100, near Broome.
GREENE-ST.—95x100, near Houston.
WOOSTER-ST.—25x100, near Grand.
WOOSTER-ST.—50 and 75x100, near Bleecker.
HOUSTON-ST.—75x100, near Greene.
BLEECKER-ST.—26x100, near Greene.
BLEECKER-ST.—25x100, near Greene.
BLEECKER-ST.—26.8x100, near Laurens.
BLEECKER-ST.—25x125, near Laurens.
LAURENS-ST.—50x94, near Broome.
BOND-ST.—28x100, near Broadway.
CHATHAM-ST.—25x108, near Duane.
BOWERY—Several desirable pieces.
3D, 6TH and 8TH AVS.—Several pieces.
Dwellings and vacant lots in all directions.
Auction sales of real estate made on favorable terms.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at revised prices.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 17th-st.,
Union-square.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ADJAcent to Broadway; No. 306 4th-st., near Greene; No. 41 East 13th-st., near University-place; No. 25 East 21st-st., within 194 ft. of Broadway. Brokers need not apply.
R. WILLIAMSON,
No. 133 5th-av., at 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE NEW four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; finished in a very superior manner. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, (possession immediately,) JOHN C. SARES.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The four-story brick house, No. 30 Union-place, east side Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts., 26x125. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., Boulevards, a fine three-story brick house, 20x40; in perfect order; also a brick stable, adjoining, 20x25; price $18,000. WM. J. BARNE, No. 7 Pine-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale, a valuable house and lot in 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, well calculated for business purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store on South-st., below Wall-st.; 25x100; $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LAND BY THE ACRE IN BROOKlyn; whole blocks, near Prospect Park and the new Boulevards; also, desirable building lots in all parts of the city. M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ICE-HOUSES FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES connected, each 50 by 102 feet, 30 feet high, well built, situated on the Kennebec River, Me., between Gardiner and Hallowell. Apply to James Weir, 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE-CORNER STORE NOS. 250 and 252 Canal-st., with No. 248 if required, making 68 feet front and 130 feet through to Walker-st., advantageously placed for jobbers, near Broadway, and opposite that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel. Apply to H. J. CIPPERLY & CO., on premises, or GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS.
BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—The large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building, covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold the first floor will be leased. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MERcantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 33 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basements to be excavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST independent, business and medical Clairvoyant known, has the great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages, recalls all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name; $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

ALL WHO WISH TO CONSULT A GENuine Clairvoyant will do well to call at No. 236 East 30th-st. before going elsewhere. No showing future husband's likeness or other humbuggery. Her revelations are wonderful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Club-house of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, is thoroughly warmed, and the restaurant in full operation for the accommodation of members. Open at all times.
FREDERICK BERGER, Steward.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

APPLE PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES. Made by D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

FURS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL, FULL-SIZE, real Ermine Cape, at less than half its cost. Address Box No. 5,099 Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
AT 1 and 8, L'ŒIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director............................J. GRAU.

THIS AFTERNOON MATINEE AT 1—EV'G. AT 8.
L'ŒIL CREVE.

HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE, WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH AN UNPRECEDENTED FURORE AND AN ENTHUSIASM EXCELLING ANY FORMER PRODUCTION OF OPERA BOUFFE IN NEW-YORK. A SUCCESS AT ONCE SO MARKED AND DECIDED MUST CREATE FOR L'ŒIL CREVE A SUCCESS HERE EQUAL TO THAT ACHIEVED BY IT IN PARIS, WHERE IT HAD AN UNPARALLELED RUN OF OVER 200 REPRESENTATIONS.

The MISE EN SCENE and cast far exceeds in splendor that of its production in Paris.

The CAST comprises the whole strength of Mr. Grau's renowned company, comprising 140 members.

Dindonette.... Rose Bell | Fleur Noblesse.Desclauzas
La Marquise....Clementine | Alexandrivore.......Carrier
Le Marquis.......Beckers | Gerome...................Gabel

NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

Seats at the theatre and at Nos. 701 and 198 Broadway. Admission and Dress Circle, reserved, $1. Orchestra seats, reserved, 50 cents extra. Private boxes from $6 to $10. Proscenium, $15. Family Circle, 30 cents. After 9½, half price.

Matinee Prices—Admission, $1 to all parts of the house; no extra charge for securing seats. Private boxes, $6; proscenium, $10.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE & NIGHT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1. DOORS OPEN 12½.
L'ŒIL CREVE MATINEE AND EVENING.
HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE.

Seats can now be secured without extra charge. $1 to all parts. Private boxes, $6. Proscenium, $10.

The opera will be produced with the same great cast and brilliant mise en scene as at the evening.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
SECOND GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
TO-DAY,
(Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.
DOORS OPEN AT 1.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
TAMMANY MATINEE.
TAMMANY MATINEE.
Delighted crowds of fashionable ladies.
Charmed throngs of interesting children.
Most enjoyable programme.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF THE
exquisitely funny
COMIC PANTOMIME NICODEMUS,
received with roars of laughter

The Grotesque Stilt Dance, | The Grand Ballets,
The Comic Toy Song, | Punch and Judy,
The Brooklyn Belle, | The Great Senyah,
The Merry Dashwoods, | The Youthful Warblers,
The Wondrous Victorellis, | The Magic Tableaux,

and
Getz's Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Three hundred artists—all appear.
Admission to all parts of the palace, 50 cents; orchestra reserved, 50 cents extra.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
Triumphant success of the
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
The CAFE AMUSANT will be opened
THIS EVENING
for the reception of visitors, with
BARTHOLEMEW'S PANORAMA OF SCOTLAND.
MONDAY—MAFFIT'S Comic Pantomime,
ROBERT MACAIRE.
EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION, 50c.
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION.
SPARKLING EXTRAVAGANZA.
BRILLIANT QUARTETS AND CHORUS.
THE ESSENCE OF AFTER DARK.
STARTLING RAILROAD SCENE.
THE GREAT SENYAH
LAUGHABLE COMIC PANTOMIME.
THE VICTORELLI BROTHERS.
THE HUMOROUS PUNCH AND JUDY.
GETZ'S GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Admission, 50c.; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50c. extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra. Doors open at 7; programme commence at 7¾, precisely.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI,
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,
From the principal opera houses in Italy,
WILL MAKE HER DEBUT AT
STEINWAY HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 19.

Under the auspices of Mrs. John J. Crittenden, Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Mrs. Samuel B. Schieffelin, Mrs. J. L. Abbott, Mrs. D'Abranches, Miss Bodenhamer, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Gen. C. C. Dodge, Gen. Wm. Hall, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, Mr. Wm. A. Pond, Mr. G. Schirmer and others.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI
Will be assisted by
Mr. W. J. HILL (Tenor.)
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, (Baritone.)
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, (Solo Pianist.)
Mr. V. C. BURNAP, (Organist.)
Mr. OTTO SINGER, (Piano accompanyist.)
Full programmes at the music stores.

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, fifty cents extra; can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the general ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; at Wardwell's warerooms, No. 748 Broadway; and at the box-office of the hall.

Doors open at 7¼. Concert commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT
THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, AT 8.
SOLOISTS:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD, MISS PAULINE BIMELE,
MR. W. GROSHEL, MR. M. DUSCHNITZ,
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN,
Together with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME:
Faust, Ein musikalisches Charakterbild, op. 68, (first time).................Rubinstein
Fruhlings-Phantasie, op. 23, (first time)..............Gade
Vocal Quartette, Piano and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 7, A, op. 92..................Beethoven
TICKETS (including a reserved seat) $2.
To be had at the ticket office of Steinway Hall; at Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

STEINWAY HALL. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS................................Director
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats extra, Twenty-five Cents.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8,
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
The following artists will appear for the first time:
Herr C. ALVES, Tenor.
Mr. J. A. DAWSON, Pianist.
Together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION
Take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity that they have procured the services of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Haydn's Grand Oratorio of the CREATION, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor;
Mr. J. W. THOMAS, Basso;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist;
the Chorus and full Orchestra of the Society.
ED. MOLLENHAUER, Leader.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Conductor.
Tickets $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Treasurer's office, No. 139 Montague-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART,
Miss MATILDA TOEDT,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. AP MADOC,
Mr. LLUYOO LEWIS,
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, and
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Musical Director.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,
to be had at the music stores and at the door.

THE MADRIGAL CONCERT
of the 29th ult. will be repeated, with a CHORUS OF SIXTY carefully selected voices, at STEINWAY HALL, on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
AT 8 P. M.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway, where full programmes, with words of all the pieces, may be had.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music..................Piano,
Violin.........................Organ,
Theory and Composition..........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..................By Native Professors.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The eleventh of the free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be given by Dr. L. STERRY HUNT, Chemist of the Canadian Geological Survey, on
"VALLEYS AND MOUNTAINS,"
on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union.

Tickets can be had, gratis, at D. Van Nostrand's, No. 191 Broadway, at Brentano's, No. 709 Broadway, and at the office of the Cooper Union.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

100 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,658 for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to H. P. Spencer. Its number has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
No. 24 Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
(FORMERLY PIKE'S,)
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
J. FISK, Jr., & CO.................................Proprietors
ADOLPH BIRGFELD...............Manager of the Opera
EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OPERATIC PERFORMANCE EVER WITNESSED.
MLLE. IRMA...............as...........LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC....................as...........PIQUILLO
M. LEDUC....................as...........VICEROY
Received with the greatest enthusiasm and greeted with thunders of applause after every song. No less than TWELVE ENCORES EVERY NIGHT.
LAST WEEK OF MLLE. DE ROSA and the BALLET TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING. LA PERICHOLE.
MATINEE TO-DAY, LA PERICHOLE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Opera House, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

AUJAC,
THE GREAT TENOR ....as...........PIQUILLO
at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st. and 8th-av.,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE

IRMA,
THE QUEEN OF SONG....as.....LA PERICHOLE
at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st. and 8th-av.,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Messrs. GOULD & FISK, Jr.......................Proprietors
ADOLPH BIRGFELD...........Manager of the Opera
MATINEE
OF
LA PERICHOLE,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 2. Doors open at 1.
Admission, $1 to all parts of the house, except private boxes. Tickets to be had at the regular ticket offices to-day.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1869.
MME. AUGUSTE VON BARNDORF,
the first German actress, will appear as "CATHARINE" in Shakespeare's play, "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." German adaption, which was substituted in consequence of illness of one of the members of her company, instead of Scribe's "GLASS OF WATER."
Reserved seats, $2. Tickets for this and the whole series of performances to be had at the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Union League Club House.
COMMENCEMENT AT 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE GREAT MATINEE FAMILY RESORT
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY
BY THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Who will make their 23d and 24th appearance in

Matinee THIS DAY at 2 o'clock.	ERNANI, ERNANI, OR THE HORN OF A DILEMMA.	Evening at 7¾ o'clock.

To commence with a POPULAR FARCE.
The afternoon performances are the acknowledged
MATINEE RESORT OF FAMILIES.
To be seen at all hours, without extra charge,
ALL THE WONDERS OF WOODS' MUSEUM.
Unprecedented attraction for the last two weeks of the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
of the
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1869,
On which occasion the following brilliant array of talent will assist:
Miss ROSE DUSSELDORP, Soprano,
Her first appearance at these Concerts,
Signor FOSSATI, Baritone,
His first appearance at these Concerts.
Mr. ARNOLD, the celebrated Violinist,
His first appearance at these Concerts.
Mr. H. B. LASSERVE, accompanist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, SIXTY PERFORMERS
Conductors: H. B. DODWORTH and E. MOLLENHAUER. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS
comprised in the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
BRILLIANTLY-VARIED PERFORMANCES,
including every variety of
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

JANUARY 21. JANUARY
21, 21, 21,
21, 21, 21.
Mark well, 21 s the date
JANUARY
Of the famous
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
WITH ITS
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE
21ST OF JANUARY.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway; Koppel's, No. 11 Ann-st.

GRAND RECEPTION
by the
NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION,
at the
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
Fourteenth-st., New-York,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1869.
PROGRAMME.
Part I—8¼ to 9 o'clock—Exhibition Drill by Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard.
Part II—9 to 11 o'clock—Promenade Concert, Dodworth's Band.
Part III—11 to 1 o'clock—Dancing.
A limited number of tickets only are issued, which may be had upon immediate application to the several Regimental Commanders in New-York and Brooklyn; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway; at Delmonico's, 14th-st.; at Tiffany's, No. 550 Broadway; at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; and of Lieut.-Col. Remmey, Treasurer, No. 626 Broadway, and Lieut.-Col. Heath, Secretary, No. 4 Bond-st. Price, $2 each, admitting one person.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

UP IN A BALLOON—PRICE......................35c.
Galloping Snob of Central Park; price...........25c.
Pal o' Mine; price.......................................35c.
Beautiful Bells; price...................................35c.
Bell Goes a Ringing for Sarah; price,..............35c.
The Maid of the Mill; price.............................35c.
Grecian Bend, by Lingard; price......................40c.
Fifth-avenue, by Lingard; price.......................40c.
Sergeant Cop, of the Police Force, Lingard; price..40c.

Ours are the only correct editions of the songs, as sung in "Ixion," "Ernani," at the New Tammany, Lingard's and other theatres. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.
Branch Store 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.

3d.—For regulating and grading 86th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.

4th.—For paving with trap blocks 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.

5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.

2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.

3d.—Both sides of 86th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.

4th.—Both sides of 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.

5th.—The north side of 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office on the 5th day of January, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all ordinances heretofore passed permitting the driving of cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any streets or avenues south of 40th-st., in the City of New-York, are hereby repealed, and that hereafter it shall not be lawful to drive cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any street or avenue south of 40th-st., nor to slaughter any cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves south of said street, and that this resolution be duly published as an ordinance.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated, Oct. 30, 1868.
031-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 27 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869. WM. MACKAY,
ja16—law6mSa* Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME,

MATINEE At 1½.	HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.	NIGHT, At 8.

The greatest of all living pantomimists,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX..............as..............CLOWN
Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 30 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50.
Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, CHARLES FISHER, GEO. HOLLAND, B. T. RINGGOLD, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. L. MATTHEWS, G. F. BROWNE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT.
The piece to conclude with the original Country Dance.
MONDAY, Jan. 18—MONEY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 19—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Jan. 22—MONEY.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes at 10:40.
ENORMOUS HOUSES,
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
to witness the
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY,
AFTER DARK:
OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.
The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY,
THE RAILROAD STATION,
THE SILVER HELL,
THE CONCERT HALL SCENE,
and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide.
THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents
THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
MR. and MRS. WILLIAMS AT BOTH
THE EMERALD RING AT BOTH

MATINEE at 1½. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. EMERALD RING.	EVENING AT 7¾ EMERALD RING. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEXT WEEK, LAST WEEK of the WILLIAMSES.
MONDAY, JAN. 25, MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	FIELD OF TEH CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	SOPHIE.
A HIT.	IRENE.
A HIT.	JENNIE.
A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
NEW DRAMA OF BLACK SHEEP, VARIETIES, DODGING FOR A WIFE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW, COUNTRY SCHOOL, FLYING DUTCHMAN. TUESDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF HARRY GIFFORD. FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF W. W. MARSDEN

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE
14th-st. Crowded houses. Triumphant success of DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR as the Gendarmes. Genevieve De Bryant, Master De Solla, Live Ingin, Trovatore, Love among the Roses, Belle of 14th-st. Begins 7¾; concludes at 10. Bryants' Minstrels.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged will please assemble in the Green Room, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, 16th, preparatory to the opening on MONDAY, Jan. 25.
JAMES SCHONBERG,
Stage Manager.

IRVING HALL.
A GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT will be given to Mr. C. HENRY, the celebrated Tenor, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1869. For particulars see future advertisement.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA.
By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others.
SECOND LECTURE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 16.
THIRD, TUESDAY, 19th. FOURTH, SATURDAY, 23d.
Tickets for the course, $3; single admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Carleton and Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
SECOND REPRESENTATION
BY THE
SISTERHOOD OF INDUSTRY,
CHRIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock,
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.
TICKETS for sale of TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, and of THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 1,107 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Docotr himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 896 Broadway. Treatment from 2 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Diseases, Receipes of Cures, &c. &c. Mailed free by the author, or booksellers generally. Price 50 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED BY piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, without medicine. Dr. and Madam ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail. Their $5 French pills are certain.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLE, by Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st. Also, gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored by his Elixir.

TO LADIES.—DR. PARKER'S POWERFUL pills and drops unfailing; safe; also, relief without medicine. Office No. 116 Chatham-st.

ALL THE MOST PRIVATE DISEASES cured by DR. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st.; also manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

CUBA.

Dulce's Proclamation—Its Effect—His Reception—New Rights and Liberties—Lersundi's Views of the Situation—The Bishop of Havana—Fatal Affrays—Removal of a Statue of Isabella—Movements of Lono, Balmaseda and Acosta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

The anxiously-expected proclamation of Gen. DULCE has at last made its appearance, and owing to the general interest displayed with regard to it, here and elsewhere, I translate it entire for the benefit of your readers:

> CUBANS: The Provisional Government of the nation, in the exercise of its legitimate faculties, has ordered that I should take charge, for the second time, of the superior political command of this isle of the Antilles, an integral portion of the Spanish nationality. Zealous in the fulfillment of my duties, I have obeyed without considering even that, owing to my broken health, the sacrifice required of me was a great one. You already know me. No danger can intimidate me—no obstacle can terrify me when your well-being is concerned; there is no responsibility I do not accept, however weighty it may be, if, by this means, I can establish the principle of authority upon the firm base of equity and justice.
>
> CUBANS: The revolution has swept away a dynasty and tearing up by the root the venomous plant which poisoned the very air we breathe, has restored to man his dignity and to the citizen his rights. The revolution, in the exercise of its indisputable sovereignty, did not wish that the imaginary prerogatives, hereditary and traditional, should prevail over the will of the people, and it desires that the legality, political and administrative, which has to determine the future destinies of the country, should spring from the profoundest depths of society, with the aid of the electoral suffrage. You will soon gather into your places of assembly and will elect the deputies who are to represent you in the Constitutional Cortes. There they will obtain by entreaty from the supreme and national Government, the reforms that your legislation requires; the ameliorations your administration claims, and the rights in respect of morals and politics conquered by civilization. Islanders and peninsulars, we are all brothers; we recognize one God and are united by the bond of the same religion; we speak the same language and the same flag waves over us. From this day the Island of Cuba is included in the number of Spanish provinces. However, this radical change in your political organization would be sterile and even dangerous in its practical results were it not preceded by a public but tranquil examination of all plans which may prove a remedy for present ills, and a hope of greater aggrandizement at a not distant future. Hence there exists a necessity for those grand electoral reunions, advised by good sense and sanctioned by custom; for this reason, also, exists the expediency for men of imagination and knowledge to devote themselves to the prudent reasoning and cool discussion which has made of the Press one of the elements of life of modern societies. It is a pity that your mode of existence and the respect of the interests created thereby do not permit the examination of certain systems and doctrines in which progress and humanity are so largely interested. Do not wonder that I should thus vaguely tell you what my feelings are—these are words that soil the paper on which they are written and scald the tongue that gives utterance to them.
>
> The possession of those three rights, the only ones which the prudence and wisdom of the Provisional Government can grant you, constitute in themselves the true political liberty of a country; if evil arts should convert the noble aspiration of our century into a banner of insurrection or a cry of independence, I shall be compelled to be inflexible and severe in punishment. There is no liberty without order and respect for the laws. He who voluntarily abandons the legal ground upon which, for the first time, he has been offered a foothold, is a wretch who must be arraigned before the tribunals of justice.
>
> Islanders and peninsulars, I speak to you in the name of Spain, in the name of our mother. Union and fraternity. Forgetfulness of the past and hope in the future. *Viva Espana*, with honor.
>
> DOMINGO DULCE.

This proclamation has given satisfaction. The extremists of both parties, Spaniards and Cubans, are, as was to be expected, dissatisfied with it as a public document, but the general feeling prevalent here is that it will be attended with the most beneficial results, and will result in the almost complete dismemberment of the revolutionary party in this city. Mr. MORALES LEMUS, one of the great guns of the party, attended by some other gentlemen of the same political views, are about to start for the seat of war in the east, for the purpose of inducing the revolutionary leaders to give up the contest and accept the terms offered by the Captain-General. It is hoped by many here that their mission will be attended with the success it deserves.

NEW RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Gen. DULCE has called together the representatives of the Havana Press and informed them that the censorship of the Press heretofore existing was abolished, and the most perfect liberty of discussion would be granted on all questions, with only two exceptions—that of slavery and the dogmas of the Catholic religion. A decree conceding a general pardon to all engaged in the insurrection, including its chiefs and leaders, will, it is confidently expected, be promulgated to-morrow. A censorship of theatrical representations and writings will be established, having for its object the prevention of everything detrimental to the public morals. The abuses of the liberty conceded to the Press will be taken cognizance of and punished by the Courts of justice.

DULCE'S RECEPTION.

The great event of the past week has of course been the arrival and reception of the new Captain-General. Last Monday toward 7 o'clock in the morning, the Spanish mail steamer *Comillas* entered the harbor, and the news rapidly circulated throughout the city that DULCE was among the passengers. Shortly after his arrival Gen. LERSUNDI went on board and held a private interview with him, after which he returned to arrange, doubtless, the usual preparations for his successor's official reception. Immense crowds of citizens streamed from all directions toward the great centre of attraction—the Governor's palace. At 11:45 all the necessary arrangements having been made, Gen. LERSUNDI, accompanied by the dignitaries, military and civil, Governmental and municipal, the Consuls of different nationalities, and some private individuals who brought up the rear, left the palace and proceeded at a slow pace to the wharf, the various military bands stationed at intervals along the line playing the Royal March. Arriving at the landing place, the music ceased, a salute was fired from *Cabanas*, Gen. DULCE landed, and was received in an apparently cordial manner by LERSUNDI, after which the party, swelled by the addition of the new Captain-General and his officers, returned to the palace, some of the bands playing the Riego Hymn and others the Royal March. Not a viva nor a shout was heard throughout the whole ceremony, and the silence was only broken by the music of the military bands—no display of gladness or enthusiasm from thousands of people who thronged the scene and who looked on the whole thing with seemingly the most apathetic indifference from tree top, house top, balcony, and over the shoulders of the military.

Gen. DULCE appeared pale and careworn, and was in powerful contrast with the stout figure who walked beside him in the enjoyment of the most robust health, and characterized by that vigorous demeanor which has made itself so often apparent in the course of his eventful administration of the affairs of this island.

SPEECH OF LERSUNDI.

In surrendering the command of the island to DULCE in the course of his speech on the occasion, LERSUNDI, among other things, said:

> "The insurrection in the island, confined in the commencement within narrow limits, has this day assumed a character of the gravest import. Its speedy suppression is a matter difficult of accomplishment, owing to the lack of means placed at my disposal. I am sorry that I am unable to deliver the island to you as I received it, for nearly one-half of its territory is now occupied by the insurgents, but, should the Supreme Government continue to send the resources necessary, (part of which are already on the way,) I have no doubt that my worthy successor with the military talent possessed by him, and which has shed such brilliant glory on the nation, will know how to utilize them in destroying the nucleus of the insurrection now firmly established in Bayamo."

DEPARTURE OF LERSUNDI.

After ceasing to exercise the functions of the Captain-Generalcy, LERSUNDI paid a visit to the *Contoocook*, and was warmly received by Admiral HOFF, and treated with the kind courtesy which so distinguishes that officer. This is the first time in the history of Captain-Generals in Cuba that one of them has ever paid a visit to any American war vessel; in fact, they are prohibited from paying such visits to any war vessel whatever in their official capacity; and in this case LERSUNDI waited until his resumption of the character of a private individual before going to bid adieu to the American Admiral and officers, for whom he professes to entertain the most sincere esteem.

On the departure of the *Antonio Lopez*, with LERSUNDI on board, she was escorted to the entrance of the harbor by three steamers and a number of small boats, filled with friends and admirers of LERSUNDI, who thus testified their regard for the man who until so lately controlled their destinies.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP.

The Bishop of Havana, who had formerly been expelled from the island by LERSUNDI, returned in the same steamer with DULCE, and after the departure of the former, came ashore and was received by a number of the "faithful," who escorted him in triumph to the Cathedral of Havana, and thence, after having received his blessing, to the other principal churches, amid the ringing of bells and general rejoicing on the part of the clerical party, who consider the triumph of their Bishop complete. More recently, at the banquet given by DULCE on the "Day of the Kings," the Bishop occupied a seat at the right of the Captain-General. A number of citizens here strongly disapprove of the display made by the Bishop on his arrival, and consider the whole thing in exceedingly bad taste.

FATAL RENCONTRE.

An incident happened here this week of a most lamentable nature. TIRSO VASQUES, a young Cuban of this city, walking along Virhides-street, met a Spanish officer, and an altercation ensued between them as to who had the best right to the sidewalk, each meanwhile refusing to make way for the other. VASQUES, becoming excited, struck the officer, who at once commenced drawing his sword, upon which VASQUES drew his revolver. Before he could level the weapon at the officer, however, the latter plunged his sword into his body and VASQUES fell mortally wounded. He died soon afterward. The officer has been arrested and will be tried by court-martial, and Gen. DULCE has stated that no interference with the course of justice would take place. Another account of the affair states that the Spanish Sub-Lieutenant, JOSE GONZALES, ran VASQUES through the body after the latter was disarmed, and stigmatizes the affair as of the most cowardly nature. The body was taken possession of by the Police authorities, who interred it very privately at 6 o'clock on the following morning. A large concourse of people gathered in the neighborhood of the cemetery, however, and became somewhat enthusiastic in their demonstrations, shouting "*Viva Cuba*," "*Viva la Republica*," and some other equally revolutionary cries. It was reported that a battery of artillery was held in readiness to smother any popular outbreak likely to spring out of the affair, but the matter passed off quietly enough. The number of Cubans present at the demonstration is estimated at 4,000.

REMOVAL OF ISABELLA'S STATUE.

The statue of ISABELLA II., which had so long ornamented or disgraced the park of Havana, has been removed, and the inscriptions on the pedestal on which it stood have been defaced. The act was performed by a number of *presidarios*, (penitentiary birds,) under the direction of an artillery officer, at midnight, and so secretly that many actually passed in close proximity to the site of the statue next morning without noticing its removal. It has been thought that the fear of exciting any popular commotion in the feverish state of public sentiment in this city caused DULCE to have the obnoxious figure removed under cover of night. On the day following several squads paraded through the streets, crying "*Viva la libertad*," and *viva* a great many times.

MOVEMENTS OF ACOSTA, LONO AND BALMASEDA.

Gen. ACOSTA recently left Sanctu Spiritus with 1,200 men for Puerto Principe, at which point he had arrived after maintaining a constant running fight with the revolutionists, losing, it is stated, about 500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, 30,000 cartridges and a considerable portion of his baggage. The encounter which took place between his forces and those of the revolutionists under BEMBETA and VALDES, resulting in his defeat, had greatly demoralized his troops, who had refused to leave Puerto Principe; many had deserted and joined the insurrectionists. LONO had been compelled to fall back on Tunas, and was held in check by 2,000 insurgents. The road from Puerto Principe to Neuvitas is now occupied by 2,000 revolutionists, and that from the former place to Guaimaro by 3,000. This latter place is about half way between Puerto Principe and Tunas, and as it is held by the insurrectionists, they cut off communication between the forces of ACOSTA and LONO. The former is threatened by 8,000 insurgents, and even if the road were unobstructed he would have enough to do to attend to the large force now, in a manner, besieging him. BALMASEDA had left his position with 2,000 men, but in eight days had not succeeded in reaching Libanney, and in his first encounter with the enemy lost thirty men. He had been compelled to retreat and change his route, and he will surely have to fall back on his old base at San Miguel do Neuvitas. The town of Moron had been taken by a force of insurgents and the garrison captured. Moron is situated in the district of San Juan de los Remedios and close to the line of Puerto Principe.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The following proclamation has been sent to the owners of slaves working in the mines of Cobre:

> *Army of Freedom of Cuba:*
>
> I beg to inform you that our illustrious Government has adopted and is now putting into execution the resolve of abolishing slavery; and as it is my duty, being fully authorized to carry out such a wise and humane disposition in the department where I command, I inform you of this in order that you may no longer pay to the owners the monthly hire of slaves of those who are working in the mines; said black citizens will be made useful in other works of the utmost importance, to enable us to carry out our enterprise of regeneration and true liberty. Our land and liberty!
>
> (Signed) FELIX FIGUEREDO,
> Military Governor.
>
> VILLA DEL COBRE, Dec. 31, 1868.

QUASIMODO.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Conclusion of the Investigation by the Congressional Committee—How the Democracy Managed the Presidential Election in New-York—Startling Developments and how They were Met by the Party.

The Committee sent from Congress to investigate the recent election frauds in this City adjourned on Thursday evening last, after a lengthy and patient sitting, and returned to Washington to report the result of their labors. The report, when made public, will present a record of the most astounding and gigantic swindling operations on the part of the unterrified Democracy of the Metropolis, of which it is possible to conceive, involving not only the unwashed of that unscrupulous party, but also the most prominent of its leaders. That the Democracy of New-York have carried the City elections of late years by means of fraud is a fact well known by everybody, but the methods by which the intriguers have carried out their nefarious schemes are not so familiar, and to lay these bare before the public eye, as well as to devise a remedy for the evil, has been the design of the Committee.

To this end scores of witnesses were summoned before the Committee and examined as to their knowledge, particularly of the details of the frauds practiced at the last election—the Presidential—in this City. The developments, through the testimony of these witnesses, were startling in their character, exhibiting features of villainy not fully understood by honest men before. A few of the points thus established may prove of interest to our readers. For instance, it was shown beyond peradventure that the recent Grant and Seymour contest, as well as the Gubernatorial, in this State, was decided in favor of the Democracy by the most atrocious and deliberate system of dishonesty on record. From the evidence deduced it is fair to infer that not fewer than 50,000, and it may be as many as 75,000 illegitimate votes were cast by the Democracy of this City at that election. The slate of operation was made out by shrewd, bold leaders several weeks before the election took place. It was found, after careful deliberation, that the Republican ticket in the State would run so heavily that extra efforts would be needed in order to overcome it. But the work had to be done, and it was done. The cunning managers of the scheme agreed that in order to "save" the State it would be necessary to drum up a certain number of thousands of the scum of New-York, who would be their willing tools in bringing about the desired end. The tools were forthcoming when called for, and how well they did their work the election records of the Metropolis clearly shows. It was ascertained by the Committee that the men who did this were chiefly the 15,000 thieves of New-York, over whose heads hang as many indictments for felonies of every grade, and that their masters were men of high political degree—Congressmen, Assemblymen, Judges, and other officers of the law—well known to the people in other disreputable associations, and whose names will be divulged, at the proper time, through official channels.

To devise a thorough plan of operations was not a trifling or an insignificant task. The machinery set in order was vast in its extent and intricate in its details, and so cunningly devised was the system that it well-nigh baffled the best efforts of the uninitiated to discover its hidden tracks. The City was divided into districts, and over each of these divisions a trusty villain was given charge, with a corps of underlings, who needed only to be commanded, and the behests of their leaders were promptly and fully obeyed. The Registration law stood in their way, to a certain extent, and threatened to so confine and limit their operations as to make their eventual success at least doubtful. To surmount this obstacle it was finally resolved to depend, mainly, upon false certificates of naturalization—an old trick, by the way—and these were to be procured by the thousand. That they were procured and used to advantage the public need scarcely be reminded, as the story has been fully told already. In addition to the fraudulent naturalizations, the time-worn method of "repeating" at the polls was resorted to, only to an extent wholly unprecedented. A point in connection with the "repeating" process was brought out which is not generally understood, and which it may be well to recount. The prevailing impression among people generally is that "repeaters" are employed to go from district to district on election days and vote on certain names; but, according to the testimony of witnesses before the Committee, this is incorrect. It was shown that a gang of these men was assigned to each district or ward, (in which they were unknown,) and under a competent manager they first registered, each under several names, and afterward voted upon each registration. In doing this successfully, they were greatly assisted by prominent Democrats, who permitted them to register and vote as residents of *their* houses, so that when the Police called to verify the registry, they were unable to detect the fraud. It was proven before the Committee that a certain prominent Democrat of the Seventh Ward had nineteen false voters registered as dwelling in his house, while a neighbor of the same stripe had nearly as many. It was so all over the City, and the result was eminently successful. One man testified that he voted at the same box thirteen times for SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN, and that others of his "crowd" "repeated" quite as often as he. In doing this they were compelled to change coats and hats very often, and to otherwise disguise themselves, being careful, also, to go to the boxes at the busiest times, when there was but little opportunity for close, severe scrutiny. If a gang concluded its work in the district assigned, it would then go elsewhere to assist weaker bands. They did not fear the law in the matter, they said, because they were guaranteed perfect immunity on that point, matters having been "fixed" with the Judges for them. The fact was also brought out that but few convictions had taken place in our criminal courts for election frauds, for several years past, and scarcely an instance was found on the records of punishment following conviction.

These and a thousand other equally infamous facts were unearthed by the Committee—or, rather, by the Republican branch of it, for the Democratic member is said to have done all that he could to cover up unpleasant things and to suppress testimony unfavorable to his party.

Finding that the truth could not be thus shielded from discovery by ordinary means, the Democracy resorted to extraordinary ones, and with partial success. The services of Sheriff O'BRIEN were easily secured to carry out a programme of intimidation of witnesses, so that the investigation could not be carried on. A picked company of his roughest men were sworn in as special deputies, and were sent to the building in which the Committee was sitting—ostensibly for the purpose of preserving the peace and arresting any disreputable persons who might come there to give their testimony. The consequence was that few men were willing to risk their lives in facing this crowd of pugilists and bullies, and the Government was thereby deprived of much valuable information on the subject in question. Two witnesses who did brave the crowd were followed subsequently and beaten by the ruffians until it is feared that one or both will die in consequence of the injuries so inflicted. The action of Police Superintendent KENNEDY in sending a force of trusty men to protect witnesses was highly creditable to that official; but, unfortunately, the Sheriff preceded him with his deputies, and did much harm, that couldnot be repaired. While mentioning the Sheriff, it may be well to state the fact, which should have been given elsewhere, that it is in evidence that the "repeaters" of O'BRIEN's district were fed, whiskied and lodged at his house the night before election, and that they were richly breakfasted and again whiskied on the morning of election by the same functionary.

When the Committee sent to the Courts for copies of the records of naturalization they were put off with some petty excuses, for the time, and when the papers *were* sent they were found to be incomplete. All the false records had been withheld, and probably destroyed.

Mr. KERR, the Democratic member of the Committee, of course, introduced rebutting testimony. Gov. HOFFMAN, WM. M. TWEED, and other leading officials, were called before the Committee, and each one of them affected to disbelieve the truth of the charges being investigated, and disclaimed any knowledge of such transactions having been carried on in connection with the election. Other witnesses, wholly without moral character, were called to swear that they had been waited upon by leading public men, who sought to influence them to commit perjury in the interest of the Republican Party. Unfortunately for the rogues, in one instance of this kind at least, they fixed upon a gentleman who threatens to make them pay dearly for their whistle, and who seems to be courageous enough to fulfill his threat.

Much more might be said of the developments made before the Committee, but want of space forbids. In a word, it was clearly made out that the Democracy of this City hold the balance of power of the entire State, and that it is possible for them to carry the State elections whenever they please to do so, by rolling up Metropolitan majorities that shall outnumber the Republican vote elsewhere. The Committee's report will soon be completed and furnished to Congress.

THE EARLE'S HOTEL MYSTERY.

Further Details of the Affair—Affidavit of Mr. Reid.

Mr. ANDREW REID, who, as he alleges, was robbed of $5,000 in Earle's Hotel, while in an unconscious state, chloroform having been administered to him by the robber, replies to Messrs. EARLE & SON's letter of explanation, published in the TIMES of yesterday. He says:

> In reply to that part of WM. P. EARLE & SON's letter which tries to prove that I did not have the $5,000, as claimed, I wish to say that I can certify, by responsible persons in Urbana, that my object in coming East was to pay claims due here and in Philadelphia, and can further prove that I had such a package as described when leaving Urbana. When Mr. EARLE said that one of his boys had seen me go into the wash-room, and empty a bottle, I denied it positively, and said I would like to see the person who said so. The person was not brought up to see me. Don't it seem strange that a man feigning sickness should require the assistance of two men to help him down stairs? Carrying money in such a way was very careless, I admit, but I protest against the effort made to show I was lying. In Urbana I fear no investigation.

AFFIDAVIT.

The following is the affidavit referred to above:

> *State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—ANDREW REID, of Urbana, Ohio, being duly sworn, saith—That he arrived in this City by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey on Monday evening about 7 o'clock, and that the only baggage brought by this deponent was a small satchel containing some clothing and $5,000 in bank or United States notes; that said notes were tied up in brown paper, and were in the bottom of the satchel. That this deponent went directly from Liberty-street by Fourth-avenue cars to Earle's Hotel. This deponent registered his name and handed his satchel to the clerk in charge of such articles, and received a ticket therefor. About 10 o'clock deponent took his satchel and was shown to his room. Before retiring deponent examined his satchel, and the bundle of notes was therein. That this deponent shut the door and believes he locked it. That on awakening in the morning deponent felt very unwell, and could not stand or scarcely move. That a colored boy came to the room and I sent for the clerk. I told the clerk I was very sick and desired a physician, then told him I had a package of money in my satchel which I desired him to take charge of. He examined the same and said there was no package in it. I told him it was there when I retired. He said I was very sick and he would send for a physician. A physician came in; asked how I had been taken sick. I answered I knew nothing about it. He examined me, went out of the room; on returning discovered a bottle and said, I see you have a chloroform bottle. I said no, I had no bottle. He ordered a mustard plaster and said he would send medicine. Mr. EARLE and his son came to the room about 3 o'clock. Mr. EARLE asked if I had seen the bottle before, I said I had not. He said one of his boys saw me empty a bottle in the wash-room. I denied it. Before Mr. EARLE and his son came I desired the clerk to send a dispatch to Ohio for my father-in-law, and send to the *Ledger* Office for my brother-in-law. I desired Mr. EARLE to send for ROBERT TURNER, No. 426 West Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. TURNER came near 10 P. M.; he aided me to dress and, with the porter, assisted me to a carriage. This deponent has no knowledge whatever of the bottle or sponge, and this deponent is sure said package of money was in the satchel on his retiring.
>
> ANDREW REID.
>
> Subscribed and sworn to before me, Jan. 15, 1869.
> THEO. MARTINE, Notary Public.

Hell Gate Obstructions.

Mr. SHELBOURNE's operations at Hell Gate have as yet been simply preparatory. It was found impossible to make any anchor or weight hold the tug in place during flood tide. The plan finally adopted was that of drilling holes in the rock, in which anchors are to be fixed, and these holes have been made. In order to give his machine a thorough test, the engineer commenced drilling when the tide was most unfavorable, and on a rock thirty-five feet below the surface. The drill was worked for an hour, and a diver was then ordered to descend to ascertain the result. Owing to the rapidity of the current he was unable to reach the bottom, but at slack water he succeeded, and found a smooth hole penetrating the rock to the depth of six feet. After the permanent fastenings are secured, the boat, which is to have a house built on it, will remain in the vicinity most of the time.

The nitro-glycerine to be used is the pure fluid, and is to be inserted into the holes by divers and exploded by a battery. No work was done yesterday on account of the rain, but as soon as the boat is properly sheltered the weather will make little difference.

The fragments blasted off are to be raised by CUMMINGS' patent grapple, a contrivance something like a huge oyster rake, which is capable of lifting five tons above the water.

The first rock to be attacked is the "Frying Pan," from which 1,300 cubic yards of rock must be removed. The next is "Pot Rock," and from that 660 cubic yards are to be taken. And the destruction of these two rocks is all that is included in the present contract, for which $85,000 have been appropriated. To clear the channel completely requires the removal of about 2,000,000 cubic yards of rock, and whether this shall be attempted depends on the success of the trial now going on. Success seems to be more than probable. All obstacles that have presented themselves have been overcome, and future delays can result only from new difficulties.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Probable Flight of the Assassin from the City—Rumors and Facts.

The Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, No. 221 Mercer-street, has become the Mecca of all pilgrims of the press in search of something tangible as to the Rogers' murder. During the morning hours the house is infested by the reporters of the evening papers, and in the evening it is haunted by the representatives of the morning journal. But these visits have been invariably without result and it is due Capt. CAFFREY to say that his reply to all questions has always been "Nothing new," and that, therefore, no information as to the condition of the chase or the individuality of the criminal has reached the public through him. Yet certain facts have been current in official circles, and as the publicity of some of these would not interfere with the successful pursuit of the assassin, they have been laid before our readers. In certain quarters it has been attempted to throw discredit on some of these statements it is proper to say that the story of the Sing Sing developments on Monday last was a literal transcript of thoroughly-established facts. Whatever else may happen, it is certain that nothing in the future will disprove the statement that the Sing Sing convict who wrote the letter directed to "Jams Logan, N. Y. Cytty" escaped with the letter in his pocket and came to this City. From this point out everything is assumption, but the theories established on the meagre facts have the merit of plausibility. The Police having accepted the self-surrender of JAMES LOGAN (No. 1) as conclusive evidence of his innocence, were inevitably driven to the conclusion that the assassin would be found in the writer of the letter, and upon this conclusion have acted and must act until it is discovered that the letter passed through the hands of some third party. A detective is always devoted to the mysterious, and a policeman has no compunctions when denying the truth for the "sake of furthering the ends of justice," and hence we have "high Police authority" seeking to give the tinge of romance to well-established facts and professing utter ignorance of the story of the escaped convict. Other of these detectives seek to create the impression that there is yet another LOGAN unfound, but meet with but poor success in that direction, as popular credulity is now exhausted and nobody believes that a person named LOGAN committed the murder.

One fact has, however, pressed itself upon the public mind for two days past, and has brought a very considerable depression of spirits. That fact is the absence of the suspected man from the City, for they have been forced to admit that he has very probably not been in the City for some days past, but where he is, when he left, or what route he took are equally unknown. In the absence of all definite information concerning him, they find consolation in his innate stupidity, and are certain that very soon he will commit some blunder by which his hiding place will be revealed. Yesterday the Police seemed waiting for that blunder, and as a consequence there were no doings of detectives to chronicle. Later in the afternoon the Police force was robbed of one of its most valuable members by the sudden death of Inspector LEONARD, and that event seemed for a moment to suspend pursuit.

The following interesting letter from a reverend friend of Mr. ROGERS was published in the Brooklyn *Union* of yesterday:

LETTER OF MR. ENYARD.

> *To the Editor of the Union:*
>
> DEAR SIR: Your evening issue of Wednesday, the 13th, contains what purports to be a statement of the facts connected with the assault upon and killing of CHARLES M. ROGERS, in New-York, on the morning of the 31st of December. Substantially the same statement appeared in a brief paragraph in the *Union* shortly after the murder, and was subsequently made in one or two of the New-York papers. These statements were undoubtedly thought to be correct, and to have been gathered from a reliable source. Perhaps they were. They differ, however, quite materially from the relation of the circumstances made to me by Mr. ROGERS himself on the day of the assault; also, by his wife, and other members of his family, to whom he had previously stated them.
>
> It is only because injustice is done therein to the character of Mr. ROGERS, in leaving the impression upon the public mind that he allowed himself to be drawn into a quarrel with a ruffian, and thus lost his life, that I feel called upon to give the facts as I received them from his own lips. All who knew Mr. ROGERS knew that he was not the man to bandy words with a rowdy, or to engage in a quarrel with any one. The disposition and temper of the man were utterly averse to any such thing. His was too amiable and noble a character. Hence his friends have been pained by the appearance of such statements.
>
> The account contained in your paper to which I allude, says: "The history of the case is, that Mr. CHARLES M. ROGERS, of No. 42 East Twelfth-street, New-York, was attacked by one of two men while cleaning the snow from his sidewalk on Thursday morning, Dec. 31. Some remarks insulting to Mr. ROGERS were made, which he resented. Then blows followed, and a struggle, in which Mr. ROGERS was stabbed in the abdomen."
>
> The facts are these: It was the duty of one of the servants to sweep the basement hall and front area every morning. On the morning of the sad occurrence she was late. Mr. ROGERS went up stairs to ascertain the cause of her delay. She complained of not feeling well. With his characteristic kindness of heart he told her to lie down for a while, and he would see that her work was attended to. He thought he would do it himself. It was something he had never done before, and on this occasion only to relieve his indisposed servant. He had got as far as the top of the area steps. He was inside of his courtyard, and not upon the sidewalk. His attention was first attracted by hearing some remark in which the words "old man" were used. The remark was not addressed to him. He looked up as one naturally would engaged in sweeping, and saw two men walking slowly. One was taking off his overcoat, which he gave to the other, who ran across the street with it. The movement, however singular, did not create any suspicion in the mind of Mr. ROGERS. He heard the one from the opposite side say, "Don't, JIM, you had better not." All this occupied but a moment or two. The other immediately made a dash at him with a knife, coming through the gate and in the yard. It would seem from this that murder as well as robbery was intended from the beginning.
>
> This attack was made at his head, and the hat of the unfortunate man was cut in several places. Mr. ROGERS naturally threw up his hands to ward off the blows. His assailant then quickly grappled him, and, in the struggle that ensued, succeeded in obtaining possession of his pocket-book, which he thrust in the breast-pocket of his flannel sack. Mr. ROGERS became exhausted in the struggle, and for a moment ceased his resistance. It was then that the assassin cut his watch-guard and thrust the watch into the same breast-pocket. In the account which you copy from the NEW-YORK TIMES it is stated that the massive chain attracted the eye of the assailant. Mr. ROGERS wore no massive chain. He had worn for years, and did on this occasion, a very plain hair chain, with a small gold slide. It was by no means conspicuous. A massive gold chain would not have been so easily cut. This act seemed to fire Mr. ROGERS anew, and he again seized hold of his assailant, hoping to detain him until assistance came, crying, with what little strength he had left, "Murder!" and "Watch!" It was then that the fatal wound was given.
>
> The coat was torn from the murderer in his struggle to escape after the stabbing took place. Mr. ROGERS kept the piece of garment in his hand until he reached his parlor, and told those who gathered about him they would find his pocket-book and watch in it. He had secured his property, but lost his life. The time of the occurrence was a little before 7 o'clock.
>
> These are the facts as they were stated to me by my unfortunate friend a few hours before he died. They were given in answer to inquiries which were made with a view of learning, from his own lips all the circumstances as near as he could remember them.
>
> No word was addressed to Mr. ROGERS by his assailant. There was, therefore, no quarrel previous to the assault. The attack was made in his courtyard, and without any provocation.
>
> This much I deem it necessary to say in justice to Mr. ROGERS, whose memory is dear to me, for the sake of his afflicted family, and the large circle of friends who deeply lament his sad fate.
>
> W. T. ENYARD.

Societe Culinaire Philanthropique.

A very handsome and crowded French ball was given last night at Germania Hall by the "Société Culinaire Philanthropique." The organization is composed of the French male cooks of this City, and numbers 110 members. It has been in operation four years, and its funds are devoted to succoring those who become sick or helpless among their number. The participants were chiefly French, but all spoke English.

The ladies were dressed very prettily. They were not of the same profession as the men, but were workers in confectionery, artificial flowers, human hair, lace washing, and other trades of which French women make a specialty. The supper was the most elaborate and remarkable, perhaps, of any ever before seen in either public or private balls of this City. Specimens of the candy devices in the shape of grottoes, &c., may be often observed elsewhere, but the novelty lay in the meats, which were fashioned in most original style. The two gendarmes of "Genevieve" were represented by two sucking pigs, whose faces were most comical imitations of the originals. A statue of a French cook in white cap and apron was also conspicuous. Most curious flesh mosaics were seen, and the whole was arranged with most extraordinary taste. The guests promenaded through the two supper-rooms long before the time for eating, and inspected the scene as if it were a museum, and such it veritably was. Many Americans participated, especially gentlemen. Among these a number of wealthy brokers and merchants were observed.

The Commissioners of Quarantine.

The Commissioners of Quarantine have sent to the Assembly their annual report. They say they have found themselves somewhat embarrassed by the stringent provisions, which deprived them of power to make such changes in the construction of the quarantine hospital as experience demonstrated to be necessary. The report is accompanied by an act to provide for the completion and preservation of the structures now being erected on the West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, for quarantine purposes, and empowering the Commissioners to proceed with such improvements as they may deem proper to fully carry out the provisions of the law of 1868, appropriating funds for quarantine purposes.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York City.

Mr. W. M. ORMSBY, Jr., lectured last evening before the Bloomingdale Lyceum on the subject of "Children." He deplored the fact that though we have scientific breeding of cattle, we have no scientific breeding of children. He advocated the utmost freedom for children; that they should be taught as much as possible to govern themselves. He spoke of the duties of parents in securing healthy food, amusement, sleep, exercise, proper clothing and education for their children, arguing that the greatest good of our offspring would be secured by attention to their natural tastes and capacities. He showed the folly of trying to make children, by education, become what it is impossible for them to attain, asserting that the parental duty is best performed by helping the child to help itself. He believed in HERBERT SPENCER's theory of natural punishments, and gave some novel advice to parents in almost every department of their responsible duties.

Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, has consented to explain his Civil Service bill, now pending in Congress, at a special meeting of the American Social Science Association, to be held in the small chapel of the University Building, University-place, this evening. The following-named gentlemen have joined in the above invitation: James Brown, A. A. Low, Jonathan Thorne, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Stewart Brown, John J. Cisco, Theodore W. Dwight, Francis George Shaw, William B. Astor, A. R. Wetmore, George Cabot Ward, Aug. Belmont, Howard Potter, George Opdyke, C. E. Detmold, William T. Blodgett, J. S. Schultz, Richard M. Hoe.

Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES is to lecture on "Infants in Heaven" to-morrow evening, in the Swedenborgian house of worship, Thirty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. The views presented will be those of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

At 10:50 o'clock Thursday night a fire occurred in the coal and wood-yard of Messrs. KAUTH, HILLEBRAND & Co., in rear of No. 61 Ninth-avenue, originating in the kindling wood factory. The flames occasioned a loss of $1,500, which is covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Pacific, and were caused by the boiler furnace being overheated.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and trustees of Rutgers Female College took place last Monday evening. The President presented the report for the year, which shows the condition of the College to be one of much prosperity. The grade of scholarship, and the number of students, both afforded him grounds of congratulation. The terms of office of five members of the Board having expired, the same gentlemen were selected to serve again. These are: Messrs. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., EDWARDS HALL, M. D., MOSES CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES B. BURGESS and G. WARREN GEER.

Brooklyn.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN as Bishop of Long Island is appointed to take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. Bishop POTTER, of New-York, has been designated as the presiding Bishop of the occasion, and Bishop COXE, of Western New-York, has been invited to preach the sermon.

It is understood that a bill has been sent to Albany amending the recent law for the improvement of Lafayette-square, and the removal of the building thereon. The former act failed to provide from whom or from what district of assessment the expense of the improvement was to be recovered. The present bill authorizes the laying out of a local assessment district.

The general Court-martial on the case of Brig.-Gen. COOKE met yesterday, when the Judge-Advocate moved the adjournment of the Court until the decision of the Court of Appeals is heard in the case before the civil Courts enjoining Gen. MOLINEUX against assuming command of the Second Division, and the Court adjourned.

The sad tidings of the death of Inspector LEONARD yesterday, spread gloom throughout the various Police precincts which he was in the habit of visiting, and where his countenance was always beaming on the occasions of his inspection calls. No officer in the Department was more cordially welcome than was Inspector LEONARD. That his visits were always unexpected only added to this good feeling on the part of the Police force. His manner toward them all was uniformly kind and gentlemanly.

A few months ago Rev. ALVAH GUION, associated with the growth of Grace Church, Williamsburg, removed to a growing part of Brooklyn and commenced services in a room corner of Marcy-avenue and Van Buren-street, three miles from Fulton Ferry. Notice having been given a meeting was held in their room on Wednesday last, the 13th inst., when a Parish was organized by the name of St. Thomas' Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. ALVAH GUION was chosen Rector. The following gentlemen were elected to the Vestry: EDGAR TRIPLER and SWAIN WINKLEY, Wardens, and FRANCIS DEPFUHL, OLIVER B. LEIGH, ROBERT CLIFTON, A. N. CAMP and J. H. STEEL, Vestrymen. Steps are soon to be taken for the erection of a church.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered his lecture on "William the Silent" to a large and highly appreciative audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening.

The Western District Fire Department Commissioners, at their last meeting, appeared to favor the proposition of the Chief to reduce the number of fire companies, as there was an excess of firemen in the Department, now that steam engines are so generally used. There is much excitement among the firemen of both districts.

Rev. W. W. ANDREWS last evening delivered a lecture on "The End of the Christian Dispensation," at the Genevan Presbyterian Church, Gates-avenue.

Yesterday two young men called at the residence of Dr. WOODRUFF, corner of Grand and Lafayette avenues, and inquired if the doctor was at home. Not finding him, they of course wrote a note. While writing the note silver-ware to the value of $50 disappeared.

The new building of the Mercantile Library Association in Montague-street, will be opened on Monday evening, when it is expected Messrs. A. A. Low, A. B. BAYLIS, and others, will deliver addresses.

A lot of molasses, one barrel of spirits, a still and other fixtures, such as belong to the illicit distilling business, recently seized in Marshal-street, were yesterday, by order of the United States Court, condemned to be sold by the United States Marshal.

JOHN WEISS, the man who was found wandering about Grand-street, E. D., last Sunday evening, with eleven bottles of wine in his pockets, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for ninety days.

JESSE JOHNSON, Esq., a young lawyer of considerable perseverance and tact, has received the appointment of Assistant Corporation Counsel.

A party of thieves, on Thursday night, visited the canal-boat *James Packer*, Capt. B. F. HEWITT, and stole an anchor valued at $30.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15—Noon.

Consols open at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds steady at 75⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 15—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens active and the sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands..........11¼d.
Middling Orleans..........11½d.

The Cotton sales of the week have been 156,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken for export, and 52,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 79,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is easier, but not quotably lower; California White, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. ⅌ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 10d.@10s. Flour, 26s. 6d.@27s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn easier but not lower at 36s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 34s. 6d. for New. Oats, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 44s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 92s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 105s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 72s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 71s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 57s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 7d. ⅌ gallon for spirits, and 1s. 7d. for refined. Tallow, 47s. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Tallow, 47s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Sperm Oil, £92 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ⅌ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. @57s. 3d. Sugar, 38s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant last night; Low Middlings, afloat, 135½f.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 12,125,000f. since last week.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15—1 P. M.

Stocks quiet and steady. Erie, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 15—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated 310,000 bales, of which 131,000 are from the United States.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—The market opens quiet for both Cotton on the spot and afloat. Low Middlings, afloat, 135f. bid; sellers ask 135½f.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 15—2 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 26s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 36s.@36s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 34s. 6d. for New.

PRODUCE—Petroleum firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15—4:30 P. M.

Consols, 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝. Stocks steady. Erie, 26¾; Illinois Central, 93 ex div.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 15—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is firmer, and better prices are realized.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. ⅌ cental.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 3d. ⅌ gallon for spirits, and 1s. 7½d. for refined. Tallow, 46s. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 15.

Petroleum opened at 56f.@56½f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

Bourse stronger; Rentes, 70f. 10c.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 15—Evening.

Cotton market closed buoyant; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 133½f.; Low Middlings, to arrive, 136½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 15.

Exchange on New-York less firm at 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium. FLOUR dull; low and fair Spring Extras, $5@$6. WHEAT—No. 1 declined ¾c.@1c.; sales at $1 20@$1 22; No. 2, $1 12½ cash, and $1 13 seller 30 days.; sales in the afternoon at $1 13. CORN in fair demand and declined ½c.@¾c.; New, 53c.; no grade, 49c. OATS quiet and weaker at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 2 at 47½c.; Rejected, 45½c.@46c. RYE declined ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 16. BARLEY dull and weak at a decline of 2c.@4c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 65, cash. WHISKY feverish; sellers at 95c. PROVISIONS dull and lower. MESS PORK, $28 25. LARD nominal at 18¼c. HAMS quiet at 15½c. for Sweet-pickled, and 16c. for Sweet-pickled, buyer all the month. SHOULDERS—Sellers at 11¼c.; no buyers. ROUGH SIDES, 13¼c. SHORT RIBS, 14c. DRESSED HOGS dull and 50c.@75c. lower; soft, $11 25@$11 50; frozen, $11 50@$12. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 15c.@20c. Common and good shipping, $9 25@$11. BEEF CATTLE steady but less active; Butchers', $4@$5 25; Medium and good shipping, $6 75@$7. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON firm. Middlings, 28½c.; sales 5,000 bales; receipts to-day, 6,996 bales; receipts of the week—gross, 26,737; net, 26,447 bales; exports to-day, 9,392 bales; for the week—to Liverpool, 1,523 bales; to the Continent, 4,981 bales; coastwise, 12,257 bales; sales of the week, 38,000 bales; stock, 124,657 bales. Gold, 136½. Exchange—Sterling, 148¼; Commercial, 147½@148; New-York Sight, ¾ ⅌ cent. discount. SUGAR—Common, 10c.@10¼c.; Prime, 12½c.@12½c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@14¼c. Molasses firm; Common, 58c.@60c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 70c.@72c. FLOUR lower; Superfine, $6 87; Double Extra, $7 40; Treble Extra, $8. CORN firm at 77c.@83c. OATS firm at 68c. BRAN dull at $1 15. HAY dull; Prime, $24@$25. PORK dull; offered at $30, with no buyers. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19¼c.; Keg, 20¼c. WHISKY quiet; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE steady; Fair, 14½c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON advanced ½c.; Middling Uplands, 29¾c.@30c.; Middling Orleans, 31c. FLOUR dull and heavy; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 50; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; Minnesota do., $7 50@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$9 50; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; Red, $1 80@$2; Amber, $2 05@$2 08. RYE, $1 60@$1 62. CORN very quiet and less offering; New Yellow, 87c.@90c. White, 85c.@88c. OATS dull; Western, 72c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 60c.@68c. CLOVERSEED advanced; sales at $9. PETROLEUM high firm; no crude offering. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS less active. MESS PORK, $30@$30 50. WHISKY dull at $1 01@$1 03.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull and weak at unchanged rates. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 17; No. 2 at $1 10½. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 48c. BARLEY nominal; sales of No. 2 at $1 65. PROVISIONS dull and lower. City MESS PORK, $27 75@$28; Sugar-pickled HAMS, 15¼c.@15½c. LARD—Prime City, 18¼c. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 bbls. Mess Pork. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR is dull and 25 cents lower; sales 900 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11 for Double Extra. WHEAT is quiet; sales 360 bushels Mixed Milwaukee Club at $1 67½. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 03; and 400 bushels do. at $1 05. OATS, 63c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 61c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 15.

TOBACCO firmer; sales 77 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Cutting Leaf, $4 50@$17 25. COTTON, 28½c. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD, 19c.@19½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c., packed. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c., packed. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. CORN, 58c.@63c. RYE, $1 40. RAW WHISKY, free, $1.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 216 bales Sea Island, 11,891 bales Upland; coastwise, 97 bales Sea Island—total, 12,304 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 2,648 bales Uplands; other foreign, 123 bales Sea Island, 4,568 bales Uplands; coastwise, 611 bales Sea Island, 6,328 bales Uplands. Stock on hand, 3,127 bales Sea Island, 41,191 bales Uplands. The market opens with a fair demand and very firm; Middlings, 28½c. Sales of the week, 11,500 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 15.

The markets are generally stagnant. FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT nominal, with no demand. CORN—New a shade weaker; sales of a few car lots at 78c. on the track. OATS nominal at 64c.@65c. RYE held at $1 40. BARLEY held at $2@$2 05. PEAS nominal at $1 35. SEEDS firm at $8 50 for Clover and $3 50 for Timothy. MESS PORK, LARD and DRESSED HOGS dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middlings, 28¼c.; Sea Islands, 60c.@$1 30. The sales of the week have been 3,096 bales; net receipts of the week, 7,233 bales; receipts, coastwise, 53 bales; total receipts, 7,286 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,091 bales; exports to other foreign ports, none; exports, coastwise, 4,140 bales; stock on hand, 17,418 bales.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON very firm; Middling Uplands at 29½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales Prime Pennsylvania at $1 75@$1 80. CORN dull; Prime White, 85c.@86c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE, $1 45@$1 55. MESS PORK firm at $30 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 20c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged and quiet; but little was done. COTTON firmer; Middling, 29c., closing strong. WHISKY dull at 95c. PROVISIONS dull and held firmly. MESS PORK and LARD nominal, with no demand. BULK SHOULDERS sold at 11¼c.@11½c.; nothing was done in Sides. Gold, 136. Exchange firm.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 27¾c.@28c.; receipts, 2,409 bales; exports, 2,161 bales; receipts of the week, 8,447 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,964 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 913 bales; sales, 7,850 bales; stock, 56,725 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 4,097 bales; receipts coastwise, 700 bales—total receipts of the week, 4,797 bales. Exports coastwise, 3,564 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, not cleared, 3,325 bales. The market is quiet; Low Middlings, 28⅛c.@28¼c. Total sales of the week, 552 bales.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON quiet at 29c.; receipts, 1,484 bales; exports, 157 bales; receipts of the week, 6,579 bales; exports, 5,633 bales; stock, 10,167 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN, 68c.@70c. OATS, 65c.@68c. PORK, $31. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. DRESSED HOGS, $12 50@$13.

TOLEDO, Friday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 98; Amber, $1 73. CORN advancing; sales at 62½c.@63½c. OATS unchanged. RYE—No. 1 held at $1 29; No. 2 at $1 25. BARLEY—Sales of Canada at $2 05. DRESSED HOGS, $11 75@$13.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 15.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 27½c. RESIN—Strained and No. 2, $1 90. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 15@$3 25. TAR, $2 25. COTTON—Nothing doing; market weak. Total receipts of the week, 969 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 965 bales. Stock on hand and on shipboard, 580 bales. Total sales of the week, 400 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR, $4 75@$5 75; there were light sales for export. The receipts of WHEAT are large, and there is more disposition to sell; sales of good to choice shipping at $1 75@$1 80. Legal Tenders, 74¼.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON market quiet and steady; sales, 425 bales; Middlings, 28¼c.; receipts, 1,231 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,306 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON market firmer; sales, 835 bales; receipts, 983 bales; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c.; sales of the week, 3,740 bales; receipts, 3,246 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON opened quiet and closed firm; Middlings, 28¾c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 1,247 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,936 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 104; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26⅞; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 136¾.

[Advertisement.]

Lung complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

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FOR STORES AND SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., 447 B'way, near Grand-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cuba	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
De Soto	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *De Soto*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of New-York*, close at 6 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4; 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 A. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—A. Schnechage, Josiah Partridge, J. Govantes, M. Nichols, Mrs. Smith, W. Ketcham, J. Penan, A. Vasquez, P. Miller, W. Richardson, J. Price, H. Brown, R. Penario, A. F. Zinier, H. Urioste, M. Ricoon, Edward Lee Plumb, George W. Hodson, Maria D. Ortiz, J. Parets, James Roberts, Mrs. M. Collis, Sebastian Cortada, Charles McQueeny, A. Gaseran, James Ponillet, B. Ellis, P. Redruth, P. Carr, James Rospath, E. F. Puella, Chas. F. P. Emerson. *From Nassau*—Ex-Gov. Rawson, W. Rawson and family, P. F. Wilcox, M. Major and family, L. Isaacs, M. Mahoney and wife, F. Bonoto, A. Miramonte, L. Recio, D. Castillo, J. Venona, J. F. Farrington, Mrs. J. Watson and maid, Capt. Wm. Pitts.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—H. Banks, Mr. Miproon, Mr. Stanton, F. A. Morgan, wife and son, J. A. Jones, L. Rathbone, J. K. Brown, P. Jennings, Mr. Tucker, J. Smith, Mr. Buchans, and 1 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—G. W. R. Reed, J. L. Varner, W. T. McNeely, B. Levy, Levi Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon sets.... 8 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 13 | Gov. Island.11 02 | Hell Gate....12 24

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Manchester, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Java, Bassett, Yokohama, S. L. Merchant & Co.; "Luise" Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Catania, Fabbri & Chauncey; Glad Tidings, Thomson, Bristol, W. Nelson, Jr.

Barks Sabra Moses, (Br.,) Kiliam, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Mayflower, Dill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lorena, Hichborn, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Rachel, Mitchell, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary C. Fox, Ross, Matanzas, Baxter & Merrill.

Brigs Bravo, (Swed.,) Jonssen, Vigo for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Minnie Traub, True, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Marguerite, (Hayt.,) Bornholme, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Montrose, Johnston, Aguadilla and Mayaguez, Waydell & Co.; Morancy, Hill, Cardenas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Islander, (Br.,) Wates, Falmouth, Jam., Heney & Parker; Sybil, Ridelier, W. F. Ogilvie; Magnet, Smith, Arroyo, F. Talbot & Co.; Riterno, (Mex.,) Poch, Tabasco, Moller & Thebaud; Mary Louise, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool Dec. 19, Queenstown 20th, via Boston Jan. 13, with mdse. to National Steamship Co. Arrived at Quarantine at 10:30 A. M. 15th.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 13, 12 M., off Lookout Shoals, passed quantities of drift wood and timber, and portions of a hurricane-deck, apparently that of a steamer; also a large number of compressed cotton; two steamers and a number of schrs. were in the vicinity, apparently engaged in picking up cotton. Jan. 14, 2 P. M., passed steamship Alabama, hence for Fernandina.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 13, off Cape Lookout, passed quantities of floating wrecked stuff and cotton.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Jan. 9, via Nassau Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Virginia, Drew, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Brig Kate Foster, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has had heavy weather during latter part of passage, and was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Perces Hinckley, Foster, Kingston, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood to Henry, de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Experienced heavy northerly gales during first part of passage, during which lost and split sails, and did other damage; has been 10 ds. from north side of Cuba, with fine weather.

Brig Victoire, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Smith, St. Martin's Nov. 21, via Bermuda 9 ds., with salt to Daniel Starr. Dec. 9, lat. 34 45, lon. 69, encountered a gale from W. S. W. to N. W., during which lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, small boat, galley and rail, and sprung deck; had to put into Bermuda for repairs.

Brig Americus, Hand, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Lois, (of Marblehead,) Snow, Anguilla, P. R., 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had fine weather previously.

Schr. Myrover, Brown, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Maggie D Marston, (of Rockland,) Savannah 9 ds., with yellow pine for Greenpoint.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Slate, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Waterfall, McClellan, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn for Portland.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Richmond 5 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Almira, Heckman, Elizabethport, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Elizabethport, for Naugatuck.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. John B. Myers, Elwood, Virginia.

Schr. Undine, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. M. C. Mapes, Clark, Virginia.

Schr. Henrietta, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Norwalk.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. W., very hazy.

Sailed.

Bark Southern Belle, for Montevideo. Ship St. Lucie, for San Francisco, (and anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15—Arr. bark Triumph, from Philadelphia; brig Jane, from Hayti; schrs. J. W. Fisk, from Jacksonville; Mary Smith, from Savannah.

Also arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; barks Eagle, from Rosario; Witch, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15—Arr. schrs. A. G. Ireland, from New-York; O. E. Raymond, from Boston; steamship Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Magnolia, for New-York; ship Owego, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15—Passed up for Baltimore, Delaware, from Demerara; Agnes, from Rio.

Arr. brig Magaguadavic, from Havana for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 15—Arr. brig Constantine, from Turk's Island for Boston.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15—Arr. bark Prince Waldeman, from Singapore for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15—Cld. bark Jardine, for Liverpool; schr. Matoka, for Georgetown, S. C.

Arr. bark J. L. Thorman, from Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15—Arr. ships Sonora and Haze, from New-York; Alcorraz, from Liverpool.

Cld. Electric Spark, for Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheat.

Spoken, &c.

Bavelan—ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, Dec. 17, lat. 20 S., lon. 33 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 7, ships United States, Charles Davenport and Mary G. Patten; Assyria, dischg.; Golden Hand; Enoch Train, Boston, for California, dischg.: Christian, Pontiac, bark Yarmoyden; ship Waterloo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—The Royal Mail steamship Russia, Capt. Cook, which sailed from New-York Jan. 6, arrived at this port at 10½ o'clock last evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 15.—The steamship Baltimore, Capt. Foeckler, of the Baltimore and Southampton Line, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Bremen, from New-Orleans, arrived here to-day.

WINTER
CLOTHING!

LARGE STOCK OF SUPERB GOODS STILL ON HAND, AND NOT TO BE CARRIED OVER; WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO PROFIT! THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER AFFORDED FOR A SUPPLY OF THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Stylish Overcoats - - - - $13 00
Stylish Pea-Jackets - - - - 10 00

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

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NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF
JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT, SALTZMAN, NICOUD, GERARD, FRODSHAM, PEARDON, GORDING, RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before JANUARY 20 will draw interest from JANUARY 1.
INTEREST NOT WITHDRAWN WILL BEAR INTEREST AS PRINCIPAL from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., will be opened for divine worship ON SUNDAY, Jan. 17. Rev. JACOB KNAPP, the Evangelist, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY, D. D., will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.